CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28752—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th „
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd „
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th „
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th „
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 2nd	June 30th	July 28th.
„ 16th	July 14th	August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 21st, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

2nd June. 28th June. 26th July.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 18, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Clas
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	650	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 23, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
BRITANNIA	3069	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 20, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 1st June, noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 29th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 26th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool .... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
†* IONIA	5503	E. Boyle	26th May for	Plymouth.
†* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellinge	2nd June „	Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June „	Liverpool or Plymouth.
* LYCIA	3139	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July „	Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners. SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
„ 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

* REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.

GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.

AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.

BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.

BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.

CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.

HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TREACHER & Co.'s
DIABETES WHISKY.

	Rs.	a.
Per Dozen, Cash	26	0
Do. Credit	28	8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beohoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTICAL
AND
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS
OF
SCIENTIFIC REQUISITES,

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

Special Quotations to Large Consumers.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 „ „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re.	1	4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs.	2	0

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	0
„ 1 Large „ „	5	12	„ 5 Medium	4	8
			„ 4 Large	4	12
			„ 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort	from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c.	from Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NON-ALCOHOLIC FRUIT SYRUPS AND CORDIALS,
Specially made for

HOT WEATHER DRINKS,

Having the full aroma and taste of the Fresh Fruit. They are most carefully prepared at Home, and keep well. Mixed with plain or Ærated Waters, they form *delicious beverages*, and are much approved of at Balls, Picnics, Children's Parties and by Shikaries and others in the District.

APPLE PUNCH.
ELDERETTE.
ORANGE.
CHERRY.
LIME.
GINGER BRANDY.
LEMON.
ORANGE BITTER.
PINE APPLE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.
TANGERINE ORANGE.
&c., &c.

Single Bottles, Re. 1-4; Assorted per dozen, Rs. 13-8; Cases of 2 dozen Assorted, Case Free, Rs. 27.

These Syrups may also be used as a Sauce on Rice, Cornflower, and Bread Puddings, or Pastry of any kind; Iced Drinks, Sherbets, and Sweetening Jellies, Creams and Custards.

N.B.—Owing to rapid fall in EXCHANGE our Catalogue prices are increased 10 per cent.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. {PHILLIPS & CO., LD., {POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
CHEMISTS, WINE, AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete..........Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure, their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY NEXT,
MAY 27TH, 28TH, 30TH AND 31ST.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
En route to Australia Per P. and O. S. S. Malwa, leaving here June 2nd.

FRIDAY,
CELLIER'S ROMANTIC OPERA,
"DOROTHY."

SATURDAY,
SOLOMON'S LAST OPERA,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

MONDAY,
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LAST OPERA,
"THE GONDOLIERS."

TUESDAY,
GILBERT AND CELLIER'S LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,
"THE MOUNTEBANKS."

Prices:—Stalls, Rs. 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Pit Stalls, Re. 1-8; Pit, Re. 1. Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

P. W. WILLARD,
Apollo Hotel.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE DEPARTURE of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, has been POSTPONED in connection with the Overland Mails from the Deccan and Southern Maharatta Country.

2 A SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL will be kept open at the General Post Office for the reception of—

Ordinary Letters and Newspapers up to 4-30 P.M.
Ordinary Books and Patterns up to 4 P.M.
Registered Letters, Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Late Ordinary Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each) will be received at the General Post Office from 4-30 P.M. to 5-15 P.M.

Fully prepaid Ordinary Letters will be received on Board the Mail Steamer after 5-15 P.M. and up to starting time by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas.

All other articles will be refused.

Late letters will no longer be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Post-Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, Dated 25th May, 1892.

WANTED THREE OVERSEERS. Salary Rs. 60 to 100 Babasai according to qualifications. Apply to the Undersigned with testimonials before the 1st June next. L. C. E's having experience in British Public Works Department preferred.

MARTAND WAMAN,
Executive Engineer, Special Duty.
Baroda Municipal Office, 24th May, 1892.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mr. A. J. RAWBONE, previously Manager of the Gun Department, is NO LONGER in the EMPLOY of this Society. The Department will shortly be placed under the charge of an experienced Manager, who has been sent out by the Home Society, and is expected to arrive in a few days.

For the ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
LATHAM AND Co.,
Managing Agents.

SOLE AGENTS.
JOHN JONES OF 338, STRAND.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 6th June 1892, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government Resolution accepting Colonel Merewether's resignation of his seat in the Corporation.
2. Government Resolution appointing Mr. W. C. Hughes, M.I.C.E., Member of the Corporation.
3. Government Resolution appointing Mr. C. H. Byrne Member of the Corporation.
4. Letter from Mr. G. Cotton, asking the Corporation to approve of his absence, for considerations of health, for a period which may extend to six months.
5. Letter from Mr. Chief-Secretary Mackenzie, giving cover to certain observations made by the Accountant-General on the draft Municipal Pension Rules.

Resolution of the Corporation, to the effect that a clause be inserted in the amended Rules permitting Mr. Walton to contribute towards his pension during the period he may be employed on special duty.

Letter from the Commissioner thereon.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—

6. Forwarding Memorandum from the Commissioner, with Counsel's opinion on the question of the effect of section 521 of the Municipal Act. (2)—Recommending the Corporation to apply to Government to amend the Municipal Act by substituting for section 521 thereof a section similar to section 79 of the Port Trust Act VI of 1879, in order to render Municipal servants amenable to prosecutions in respect of offences by public servants as defined in the Indian Penal Code.
7. Forwarding for the decision of the Corporation letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the cost, &c., of a presentation casket to Mr. Clerke.
8. Letter from Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner, C.S.I., to the President on the subject of increasing the Police of Bombay, and fixing the amount of the Municipal contribution towards the same for the current year.
9. Letter from the Commissioner requesting the Corporation to determine, under sections 74(c) and 85 (3) of the Municipal Act, the amount of acting allowance that should be paid to Mr. Leask while acting for Surgeon-Major Weir on privilege leave for twenty days from 21st instant.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee.

10. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 2,250, as an advance from surplus cash balance, for the cost of purchasing and fixing 1,000 boundary stones for the pipe lines extending from Kurla to Vehar and from Bandora to Tulsi.
11. Forwarding letter from the Commissioner in regard to the contract with Messrs. Macfarlane, Strang and Co. for the supply of iron mains and fittings for the Tansa Water Works. The Committee recommending that clause of the specification be enforced, that a deduction of £12 15s. be made on account of testing charges, and that sanction be given to the payment of £618 only to Messrs. Macfarlane in final settlement of all their claims.
12. Forwarding letter from the Commissioner and recommending sanction to the payment of Rs.5,134 to provide quarters for an additional Engineer required for the proper management of the new engines and pumps when erected at Love Grove pumping station.
13. Forwarding letter from the Commissioner, and recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 1,418-1-5 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of providing a new gunmetal bush or lining for the Carnac Bunder night-soil pumping engine.
14. Letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the construction of a foot-bridge over the G.I.P. Railway at a point north of the Byculla bridge.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under:—

15. Recommending sanction to the writing off of Rs. 6,489 from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book-value of bullocks during the quarter ending 29th February last.
16. Recommending sanction to the writing off of Rs. 59-4-3 on account of irrecoverable private works bills. Water Works Department.
17. On the subject of the Commissioner's engaging temporarily the services of Mr. G. F. Horbury for the proper supervision of the engines and Engineer at the Love Grove pumping station.
18. Recommending sanction to the renewal of the lease of the Fire Brigade Quarters of Hornby Road for two years at a monthly rental of Rs. 275.
19. Letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, confirming the appointment of Mr. James W. Smith, M.I.C.E., as Acting Executive Engineer until further orders.
20. Letter to the President from Mr. J. M. Ritchie, M.I.C.E., applying for the appointment of Executive Engineer to the Municipality.
21. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of letter addressed by him to the Commissioner of Police, stating that the land at Musjid Bunder sanctioned to be leased to Government for the erection of latrine thereon is not Municipal property, but is partly the property of Government and partly that of the Port Trust.
22. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under:—

Recommending the Corporation to inform Mr. Dhondoo Mukoond and others, in reply to their petition, that the present fees for the storage of hay were fixed after careful consideration and are not excessive.

23. Letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the distribution of Lake water in different districts of the City.
24. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding statement of properties assessed, &c., for the quarter ending 31st March, 1892.
25. Copy of letter to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, from Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji on the subject of hydrophobia in Bombay.
26. Notice of motion from Mr. Badrudin Abdalla Kur on the subject of repairing and lighting the clock in the Victoria Gardens.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—

27. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 7,164-8-0 from savings in the grant for laying the 24" main in Queen's Road to meet the cost of making connections (1) between the Tansa 48" main and the Vehar 32" Main, so that Tansa water can be supplied to the Bhundarwada Reservoir; (2) 32" Vehar Main with 27" Arthur Road; and (3) the Vehar 24" in Parel Road with a same main.
28. Recommending the Corporation to inform Mr. Noor Mahomed Gangjee in reply to his application that no effort is spared by the Municipality to detect the illicit manufacture of tallo, &c.

By Order of the President.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, May 25, 1892.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH OFFICE of the above Company will be ESTABLISHED for the TRANSACTION of FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, (Corner of Apollo Street) on 1st June, 1892.

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Secretary.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of AGENTS of MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, 26th May, 1892, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of considering the DRAFT TARIFF OF RATES for Mauritius and Coast wise business, drawn up by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose at the General Meeting held on 24th March, 1892.

All interested in the question are invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th May, 1892.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 13th, 1892, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1892:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce.
II. Oils, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
III. Clothing.
IV. Stationery.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of tenderer's schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of I, II and III, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery on payment of 8 annas per copy.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of tenderer's schedule. Any further information required regarding Miscellaneous Stores, oils and clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Ry. Co. at Dharwar in sealed covers superscribed.

Tender for country stores.
Tender for oils, tallow and cotton waste.
Tender for clothing or—
Tender for Stationery as the case may be. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 12 May, 1892.

BURMA BRANCH,
COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

REQUIRED a qualified FEMALE MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 20. Must reside in furnished quarters provided in the Hospital.

No private practice allowed. Candidates to send in applications to Honorary Secretary, before 17th June, stating qualifications and giving references.

T. F. PEDLEY, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.
Rangoon.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S ROSE.

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 Phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever year's standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Erruptions Billious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, 2 phials Rs. 8 and 3 phials Rs. 12, and the postage charges As. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 respectively. Dozen Rs 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it well be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA.
44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

A SALE of UNSERVICEABLE CARTS and other Unserviceable Stores of the Cantonment Fund Workshop, will be held at the Storeyard, on the 10th June, 1892. The undersigned is prepared to entertain any application for the private purchase of all these Stores. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid.

E. D. N. SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, opposite the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLABA.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Mortgagee, SYED ABDUL HAK KARNALKAR, SIRDAR DILER JUNG, SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, JAMADAR MAHOMED KAMAL KHAN, the following very valuable property will be sold by AUCTION at a day to be hereafter fixed, and of which due notice will be given:—

ALL those two pieces and parcels of land, situate at Colaba, together with the messuage and tenements erected thereon and commonly known as the Grant Buildings, and which said two pieces of land contained by admeasurement in the whole (7,704) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and with the respective quantities and boundaries thereof hereinafter more particularly mentioned, that is to say:—FIRST.—A piece of land with the messuage or tenement thereon forming the eastern or seaward block of the said Grant Buildings, situate at Colaba in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement (3,852) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North, South, East and West sides by the land of the Colaba Company, Limited: And, SECONDLY—A piece of land with the messuage or tenement thereon forming the western or landward block of the said Grant Buildings, situate at Colaba, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement (3,852) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on all sides by the land of the said Colaba Company, Limited, or, however, otherwise the said two respective pieces of land and premises may be called, known or bounded. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND and BAYLEY, Solicitors for the said Mortgagee, SYED ABDUL HAK KARNALKAR, SIRDAR DILER JUNG, SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK, at their Office No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st Day of May 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

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One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$ 100,00,000

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A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

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SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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„ 1880 ....£833,078
„ 1885 ....£966,107
„ 1890 ....£1,864,889

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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

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LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1875......£3,288,437 | 1885 ......£5,502,901
1880......£4,528,542 | 1890 ......£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
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THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

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NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000. payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-0	„ 22-10-1
35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-6-1	„ 46-12-10

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,027½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	..	—	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	255 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,001
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62½	67½	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	130
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	103
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	98
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	17 pr.ct.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of WalesFireIn,	200	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,00		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	2	Rs. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	810 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40 10	
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200		110
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	16	217½ 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,42½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	175
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..		850
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	535
French	300	500	all	100	
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137 475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500		500 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	445
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	115
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		365
Sabapathy(Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35 75	210
SuratCity Press Co.,Ld.	375	200	all	..	230
Volkart	..	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	84
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	367
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	5,000	500	500	40	1125
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	695
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	420xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485d
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	660
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	790xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	1600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	217½
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1440
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,770
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	[illegible]	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	4	1220
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills,Ld	900	1,000	1,009	..	659

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-4	
China Leaf	"	24-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-2	"
Do. do. new	"	24	"
Australia do.	"	24-4	
Bombay do.	"	24-10	
English Sovereigns	"	15-14	
Do. Drazons	"	15-13-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolas Dollars	"	224	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222	"
ve-Francs	"	308	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of a Port Trustee, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Bombay Underwriters' Association, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Blenheim (s), from Akyab ; Umballa (s), Mauritius ; and Zanzibar (s), Port Said.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Kohinur (s), Calcutta ; and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Merida entered the dock yesterday ; and the s.s. Germania and Chamus left it on Tuesday and the barque Rome yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Vera entered the dock on Monday, and the s.s. Ruthenia and Umballa yesterday ; and the s.s. Kirby Hall left it yesterday.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.—Farrier Sergeant T. Evans, late of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed instructor in shoeing and to the charge of the college forge.

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening, a fire broke out in a hut, occupied by Rama Gunnoo, situated on the De Lisle Road. The fire spread to an adjoining hut belonging to Suddoo Govind, and in a short time both the huts were completely gutted. The fire is attributed to the careless use of the fire-place.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Rana Jaitha, manager of the Salvation Army Printing Press, has reported to the police, the theft of a quantity of type, valued at Rs. 41 from the press.—Fulloo Bodloo, a washerman, residing at Fedder Road, reports the theft of clothes, valued at Rs. 65, belonging to his customers.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—A special general meeting of the Somevoushy Kshatriya Niti Sevak Mandli was held in the Holi building, at Mazagon, on Tuesday, in honour of her Majesty's Birthday. A set of verses prepared for the occasion were recited by the members. Mr. Baburao Purshotum Bhatte, the secretary, gave a short account of her Majesty's reign, and the proceedings terminated after singing the "National Anthem."

DISAPPEARANCE OF LADS.—Ramdari Hurbararu, residing at Buleshwar, reported to the police that his son Soorjee, about eleven years of age, left his house on the 23rd inst., to go out to play, and has since been missing. He was, at the time he left home, wearing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 25.—Ahmabee, a woman, residing at Soorti Moholla, reports to the police that her son Ebram Yayah, aged 13 years, left home on the 23rd inst., to go to school, and has not since returned.

HOUSE-TRESPASS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Rama Narayen was prosecuted by Inspector Nolan on a charge of house-trespass. Prisoner was shown to have entered the house of Wittoo Kishoba at night, and felt about in the dark. As he did not lay his hands on any valuables he struck a match, and was promptly seized by complainant's brothers. Previous convictions were proved, and the prisoner was committed to jail to undergo hard labour for six months.

THEFT BY A BROTHER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Dajee Bamajee was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with two different thefts of silver ornaments, valued at at Rs. 10, and a cup, valued at Rs. 3-4, belonging to his sister, and one Dalla Bhagwan. About a week ago, the accused went to his sister's house, and asked her to give him something to eat. The sister went to the bazaar to buy some fish for her brother, who embracing the opportunity of her absence, stole, several silver ornaments from her box, and absconded. The same day he stole a cup from the house of Dalla Bhagwan. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused on suspicion, and recovered the stolen ornaments from Dewla, a Marwaree, to whom the accused had sold them. The Magistrate convicted the accused of both the charges, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Bhana Jeewa, a victoria-driver, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with driving his vehicle in such a rash and negligent way as to endanger human life. On Tuesday evening the accused was driving along the Grant Road, in a very furious manner, when Soondri, a woman, who was then passing along the road with her child in her arms, was knocked down and run over by the victoria. She was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where her injuries were attended to. The accused in his defence stated that he was driving his carriage at a very moderate pace. He cried out to the woman to move aside, but she did not hear his cries, and as she was picking up something from the ground, she was knocked down by the carriage, and one of the wheels passed over her body. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Datu Khandu was charged, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a pair of spectacles and a gold ring, valued at Rs. 100, from the house of Nama Dwarkanath, a medical practitioner. The complainant was to open a new dispensary at Girgaum, and he had promised to employ the accused as a compounder. On Tuesday last the accused went to the complainant's house, but as he was then asleep, the accused stole the pair of spectacles, and the gold ring from his table and decamped. He was arrested by the police on suspicion while trying to dispose of the stolen property to a Marwaree. The complainant did not wish to press the charge against the accused, and the Magistrate, therefore, took a lenient view of the case and sentenced the accused to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

DISTURBANCE ON A TRAM-CAR.—W. Hackey, an Eurasian, appeared on a summons before Mr. C. P. Cooper, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, charging him with assaulting Gunput Bhascarrao, a tramway conductor, and obstructing him in the execution of his duty on the 1st instant. The complainant deposed that defendant and four others entered in a tram-car at Bori Bunder, where Hackey took five tickets for Kalbadevie. When the car got to the Money School one of them alighted, when defendant pointed out to the conductor that he had received an extra ticket, and asked him to return its value, *viz.*, one anna. Complainant declined when, as he alleged, Hackey seized him and threw him off the car on to a section of the newly-metalled road which inflicted injury to his chest. His ailment necessitated his laying up for seventeen days, while he lost Rs. 5 from his money-bag in the fall. Defendant pleaded that he entered the car with only three companions and asked for four tickets. Through mistake the complainant detached five tickets, and on seeing his error applied for payment of an additional anna, which he refused to furnish, with that the conductor seized him and accused him of being drunk, when a scuffle followed. The Magistrate adjourned the case as defendant desired to subpœna witnesses.

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.—From further details to hand about the scuffle which took place between the Kutch Police and the Barwatias, near Kumbharie, as reported in the 21st instant, it appears that when hotly pursued by the police they offered deadly resistance wounding the Chitral Fouzdar and three of his men. One of the wounded men has already died. None of the dacoits, so far as is reported, received any injury ; and thus they managed to escape.—*Kathiawar Times.*

DACOITY AT POONA.—Last Saturday night a gang of eight dacoits entered the village of Ahray, in the Haveli taluka, and carried away property to the estimated value of Rs. 60, as well as thrashing the occupants of the house most severely. The police are instituting enquiries.—*Observer.*

THE SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT the sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, held in Edinburgh, the directors' report for the year, ending 31st December 1891, was adopted. In the Life department 1,133 policies were completed for £523,570, yielding £19,241 in new premiums, the claims including bonus additions amounted to £252,198 and the Life Funds, increased by the sum of £98,418 were £3,185,795 at the close of the year. The net Fire premiums for the year were £311,332 and the losses paid and outstanding £189,888. The account showed a balance of £71,305 out of which the directors declared a dividend of 16 per cent. and a bonus of 1½ per cent. £7,500 was added to reserve and a balance of £11,305 carried forward to next year.

DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
ASCENSION DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 26.
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

A SHIP CAPTAIN ATTACKED BY HIS CREW.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, nineteen *kalasis* of the British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Madura, were placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for attacking Captain Jones, Commander, at half-past eleven, just outside the Hong-Kong Bank, Church Gate Street. The Superintendent stated that the men had an application to make to his Worship. The officer had been summoned to Elphinstone Circle that morning as the men had seized and assaulted the Captain. There was some difference between the Captain and themselves, and they wished to see his Worship as he understood they had brought a petition a few days ago. They had been just taken by him to the Shipping Master, and at his suggestion he brought them to Court.

The *serang*, who acted as spokesman, told the Magistrate that they had informed the Captain they had no clothes, when he offered them Rs. 100.

They said they did not want the money,but desired to be discharged in Bombay. They wished to leave the ship, and the Captain then ordered witness to muster the men, which he did. The Captain then said, "You are all discharged. There are many hands to be found in Bombay, and I don't want you ; you can go." Three men had been paid, off : a Chinese carpenter, a *succanee*, and a coal trimmer. The men wished to leave the ship because, he alleged, the Captain and Chief Mate had been ill-treating them. That was the only reason, and they could not put up with the ill-treatment. They were at times not allowed to go and drink water, and the officers beat them. The Captain ordered them to work from 4 in the morning till 10 at night. A few days ago some of them came and complained to his Worship.

Mr. Cooper said they had been before him, and he had since made enquiries of the Shipping Master, who informed him that their articles had been signed in Calcutta, and there was no mention of their being discharged in Bombay.

After the Magistrate received the articles from Captain Jones, Mr. Cooper pointed out to the crew that they had been engaged for twelve months, and were finally to be discharged at Calcutta.

The *serang* boldly asserted that those papers were not their articles, but were contained in a different book.

Mr. Cooper thought they were the original articles, and had been signed on board the s. s. Mecca, on November 20, and had no doubt been transferred.

Captain Jones pointed out that the men went to bring the Mecca out, and agreed to sign in the Company's service.

Mr. Cooper said if they refused work he would issue summonses against them.

The *serang*, continuing, said he did not know why the three men had been paid off. If the Captain did not require their services, why did he not pay them too. He would not even allow them to go ashore. They had no homes or any place to go to. Their native place was Calcutta.

In response to the Magistrate as to what he had to say, Captain Jones stated that the three men referred to had been pronounced medically unfit for work. The carpenter, who as his Worship knew, was a responsible man was totally useless and he could not understand their languages, either Hindustani or English, and he was, therefore, obliged to discharge him. These were his reasons for paying them off when he came to Bombay. He understood the *serang* had been abusing the men and forcing them to leave the ship, and he was aware that on two occasions two of their number came off to watch their things. When he (the Captain) heard that, he refused to allow the *serang* on board on Monday unless he brought his men. In Calcutta the custom was that when a crew was paid off all the money was put into the *serang's* handerchief, and although they signed articles at Rs. 17 per man, he (the *serang*) paid them according to their abilities and *pakaroad* the balance. But if the *serang* returned to Calcutta he would miss that *dusturi*. With regard to the assertion that the men worked from four till ten at night, it was an absolute falsehood. They went home and were put on board the I. S. Navarino, and were for nearly two months doing nothing. He had to get a lot of things done in this ship to fit her out for the Indian work, and taking into consideration that they had been so long doing nothing he worked them occasionally over their time. They never turned to till five in the morning except in the Canal, and on one occasion he kept them till eight o'clock as they did not work sufficiently to earn the high wages given them.

Mr. Cooper told the *khalassis* that they could not be discharged in Bombay, but must go to Calcutta, and if they complained against their officers he was willing to give them summonses to proceed against them.

The *serang*, on behalf of his comrades, said they would not go on board the same ship with the Captain, but were willing to return in another.

Mr. Cooper replied he had no power to discharge them from their ship, and would, therefore, have to send them on board.

The Captain, continuing, said that when he came out of the Shipping Office that morning he was going away in a gharry when he was surrounded by the men who would not allow it to proceed. He got out, and was walking along, when he was seized and pulled about by them as could be seen from the state of his clothes. His umbrella was taken from him twice, and he was hit over the head with it. He tried to get hold of some native constable, but one man ran away ; and he did not know what would have become of him had it not been for two commanders who came to his assistance, and one of them went to the police station and brought some officers. The men told him they had been to the police court and they had received the *hukum* to get their money.

The Magistrate, in reply to this assertion, said he referred them to the Shipping Master, who sent word to him that there was nothing to empower him to discharge them in Bombay.

In reply to Mr. Cooper, the Captain expressed his willingness to take them back on board as their articles were not up. But he did not wish to prosecute them for refusing duty, although they had caused him great delay and had not been working since Thursday. He had been in the service of the British India Steam Navigation Company for sixteen years, and during that period had never been in a Police Court.

Mr. Cooper ordered the men to be taken on board, and the injunction was carried out under a strong police escort.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., LD.

THE following is the report of the directors of Treacher and Company (Limited), for the year ending 31st March 1892, to be presented to the shareholders at the twenty-eighth ordinary annual meeting of the Company, on Tuesday next :—

In submitting the annexed balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ending 31st March 1892, your directors regret that owing to the unfortunate combination of heavy falls in sterling exchange, and the severe and continued local competition, the amount available for distribution is below the average of past years. It is not, however, anticipated that the Company will have to face both those adverse causes together in the future, and if the extent to which they have militated against the year's operations be borne in mind, your directors are of opinion that the result cannot be looked upon as other than satisfactory. The stock has been carefully taken and verified, and, the manager states, is in very good order. During the past year the following changes have been made in the staff :—Mr. Tucker having been obliged to leave the country owing to ill-health, Mr. William Carter, an old servant of the Company, has been entrusted with the management, an appointment which, judging by his past record, your directors consider will prove conductive to the welfare of the Company's business. The balance available, your Directors propose to dispose of as follows :—Depreciation: Byculla Premises, Rs. 3,019-15-11 ; Poona, Rs. 746-3-0 ; Plant, Rs. 2,356-2-5 ; Dividend, Rs.1,20,000-0-0; Carry forward,Rs.3,629-7-10; Total—Rs. 1,29,751-13-2.

It will be seen from the above that your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, applying Rs. 6,122-5-4 to depreciation, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,629-7-10 to be carried forward. Mr. Alex. McKenzie retires from the board by rotation, and offers himself for re-election.

THE whole of the 18th Bengal Lancers has been sent out into cholera camp at Ferozepore, owing to several fresh cases having occurred. The temperature in tents is 112° in the day, which is scarcely pleasant. In fact it must be rather like being sent out of the frying pan into the fire.

WILLIAM BELL, a tall, elderly man, said to have been formerly a Civil Commissioner in Burma, was charged on Wednesday (4th instant), at Westminster Police Court, with neglecting his task, while a pauper inmate in St. George's Workhouse, Fulham. He was discharged on promising to behave better in future.

A DEADLY FOE to Dhobie's Itch, Indian Ringworm, &c., is the renowned Hermit's Satarana Salve, An. 6 only. POPULAR REMEDIES.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COAST TRAFFIC.

THE *Rast Goftar* remarks :—The *Bombay Gazette* has done well in giving prominent insertion to an account of a serious boat fatality at Janjira which originally appeared in a Marathi journal. We will not express the hope that Government will take due notice of the occurrence, because it is an event which must have drawn their notice. The charge, if true, is very serious, that on the 23rd ultimo one of Sheppard's ferry-steamers stopped at Janjira, that a boat capable of holding 25 men only started from shore with 75 passengers, that the overloaded boat capsized on its way to the steamer, with the result that five of the passengers were drowned and the baggage of all of them was lost. The sad fatality demands a thorough and searching inquiry, and the result of it must be made public by the Government. We are afraid that the arrangements relating to the coast traffic are not as satisfactory as they might be. The supervision must be at once strict and honest, especially because the poor ignorant labourers and artisans who form the bulk of the traffic are unable to take care of their own interests or to stand up against any hardship or injustice suffered by them. As it is now nearly a month since the accident has occurred, it is reasonable to expect that the public will be soon informed of the inquiry made by Government and of any steps they may consider advisable to take.

THE TOLL AT LADY JAMSETJEE CAUSE-WAY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes :—People living at Mahim and Bandora have petitioned the authorities against the levy of a toll at the north end of the Lady Jamsetji cause-way, namely, eight annas for a four-wheeled carriage and four annas for a two-wheeled affair. A petition bearing 700 signatures was forwarded in March last by the sterner sex. And now some 450 members of the softer sex have added their weight in support of the petition. These ladies, headed by Mrs. Sarah Gostling, who is ever foremost in a good and just cause affecting public welfare, do not mince matters but inform the Government straight and direct that the toll is illegal and in contravention of the trust specially created by the donor in 1842 whereby the sum of Rupees 40,000 was made over to Government "to meet the maintenance expenses of the road, in order that the poor might not be taxed at some future date for that purpose." If such be the case, and we have no doubt that the petitioners are sure of their ground, we dare say the Government will not hesitate to issue instructions to "the over-zealous officials of the Thana District," as the ladies say, who seem to be "uninformed of this particular stipulation," to discontinue levying the toll, which is really "opposed to the spirit of Lady Jamsetji's express wish." All public endowments should be not only held sacred but be faithfully carried out in the spirit of the trusts created by them. It would be tantamount to a breach of public faith to go against the spirit of such trusts.

BOYCOTTING MHOWRA.

Says the *Rast Goftar* :—Sir Charles Pritchard has completely boycotted toddy, a wholesome and nutritious beverage, which serves as a substitute for food, containing as it does saccharine and albumen. And now he is again "at it," as the Americans would say, and trying to pounce upon another article of food to the starving labourers, so as to leave them nothing, as Mr. Dantra says, to fall back upon, save the poisonous wild roots which were largely used in the Deccan in the time of the famine of 1877. If Sir Charles Pritchard is logical, may he not on some future occasion naively ask the Legislative Council to prohibit the trade in rice, potato, dates, sugarcane-juice, molasses, wild figs, in fact, each and every article of trade and food which is susceptible of being distilled into liquor.

THE *Gujerati* discourses :—The more closely Sir Charles Pritchard's arguments in favour of his favourite Mhowra Bill are studied, the more hollow do they appear to the outside public. Quite recently Mr. Dantra has with singular courage and with a rare mastery of the details of the subject thoroughly exposed the utter futility of the pleas put forward by the Bombay government in favour of their measure that is repressive in principle and liable to be abused in its practical working. He has conclusively proved that there is no satisfactory evidence that illicit distillation has increased and that when there was increased consumption of illicit beer, that was directly due to the short-sighted intervention of Government. He justly complains that it is government that has ruined the owners of palm and cocoanut trees by laying heavy duty on fresh toddy, when this very same Christian and righteous government permits the consumption of foreign and country beer for a nominal duty.

BRIDEGROOMS' DAGGERS.

The *Rast Goftar* states :—"No person shall go armed with any arms except under a licence." This is the Arms Act. Two Hindoo bridegrooms in Poona were, a few days ago, carrying ceremoniously a dagger in their hands. They were arrested forthwith by the police, and taken in their wedding garments before a magistrate, who fined them Rs. 5 each for a breach of the Arms Act. This is straining the object and meaning of the law to an absurd point. It may be that, although the magistrate had intelligence enough to perceive the absurdity of the conviction, he had no choice left under the provisions of the law. In that event, the present case is analogous to that of the two old women who were fined a year or two ago for cleaning and drying salt over the fire. The injustice of the punishment in both these cases is quite apparent, and therefore the Government may, as they have done in the case of the Salt Act, amend the Arms Act so as to exempt from punishment persons carrying arms, such as an ancient sword or dagger, for purely ceremonial purposes. To start in married life with a fine imposed in a magistrate's court, will be regarded by the bridegrooms and their friends as a very inauspicious beginning.

The *Gujerati* writes :—The two notorious cases from Canara in which two innocent women were sentenced for purifying dirty but duty-paid salt by evaporation called forth from the High Court strong expressions of disapproval of the definition of the term 'manufacture,' including as it did all processes, innocent or otherwise. The definition was only recently amended and thus one of the most harassing and monstrously absurd provisions effaced from the statute-book. It is to be hoped that the case of the two bridegrooms in Poona who were removed from the marriage procession and placed by the overzealous police before the trying magistrate in their nuptial robes for carrying daggers in their hands according to the time-honoured custom of the Mahrathas and sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 5 will also attract the attention of the High Court Judges and lead to a rational amendment of the Arms Act. We can not much blame the magistrate, as the provisions of the Act are clear on the point but the conduct of the Police in hauling the bridegrooms before a Criminal Court in their marriage dresses and before the completion of the ceremonies deserves the strongest condemnation.

The *Gujerat Mitar* observes :—The peculiarly distressing circumstances under which two Mharatha bridegrooms at Poona were hauled up "in their marriage dresses" before the magistrate under the Arms' Act reveal the vagueness and ambiguity arising from the language of the law, and the proneness of police constables to exert themselves more actively under the guise of energetic action, in quarters where mere intimidation can amply suffice. Our Poona contemporary of the Mharatha tells us how the poor bridegrooms had to be arrested and fined for an unintentional infringement of the provision of the Arms Act of which section 13 says "no person shall go armed with any arms except under a licence." The 15th section makes simple possession of arms of any description illegal except under a licence and section 22 clause 2 provides punishment for delivering arms to persons not authorised to possess them. A Mharatta paper itself, the *Mharatta* has a right to be listened to in matters of the social customs of the race, and its assurance to us is doubly sure that the carrying of arms—and they are often too blunt and rusty to be used to bad advantage—is simply "a matter of form."

Says the *Gujerat Darpan* :—It is our duty to warn those would-be bridegrooms who, following the custom of their castes, would bear swords or daggers, however rusty and inoffensive, when going in procession to be married, that if they did so they woulk break the thirteenth section of the Arms Act which lays it down that 'no person shall go armed with any arms except under a licence.' To prove that this is no joke and that the police would think the State to be in danger if they carried swords and daggers even for ceremonial purposes, we have to bring to their notice the fate which overtook two Maharatta bridegrooms at Poona who were going with daggers to be made happy. The police of the place arrested them for the infringement of the thirteenth section of the Act. The *Mahratta* says that although the men were in their marriage dresses they were at once taken before the Magistrate and fined five rupees each. It seems that the Magistrate was within the letter of the law in inflicting the fine but it is very doubtful if everybody would consider him sane for treating a perfectly harmless action as an offence.

THE PURCHASE OF BRIDEGROOMS.

THE *Mahratta*, in an article upon the practice of paying for a son-in-law, says :—The rate of marriage dowries, or rather the purchase money of boys is higher among the educated than others. However we may regret it the fact cannot be denied ; we ourselves know several instances of gentlemen who have received the highest University education and constantly preach to their countrymen most advanced views about social and religious reform, actually selling their sons and nephews for a few paltry thousands. We need mention no names, but so much might be said that if all the dowries between Rs. 1,000 and 5,000 that were given in marriages between families well educated on both sides celebrated in Bombay and Poona only, during the last year or two, be added together the amount, we believe, would exceed a lakh, and yet all this money was expended, not for any charitable purpose, nor for the benefit of the parties married, but either to procure luxuries for the father or to provide for marriages of the girls in the family. It is not poverty that compels these worthies to degrade themselves by bartering in their own flesh and blood ; on the contrary the price demanded rather increases in direct proportion to their wealth. It is simply selfish greed ; and nothing will so control it as a strong public opinion. The custom has become intolerable among the Bengalees, as it is amongst the Parsees, the Parbhus and other limited communities on our own side. Girls frequently grow up to mature ages without marriage, all husbands are practically unobtainable owing to the large prices set on them and the growing inclination amongst the youths for the freedom of bachelorhood and dissipated life. The result of this is of course an enormous amount of heart-burning and immorality, ; and it is to be feared that the contagion will soon spread to Brahmins and other large castes if the evil is not rooted out in time. Pundit Mahesh Chandra Chakravarti is trying to put a stop to the custom of taking dowries in East Bengal by making persons sign a declaration that they will never extort money at their sons' marriages. But we have hardly any faith left in such pledges. We had our own tabular declarations, but experience has proved that no one is bound by them when the devil tempts them. Persons are not even ashamed to confess that their signatures have no more value than the ink and paper. The problem, however difficult, demands immediate solution, and ought to be sternly and seriously faced by those who call themselves champions of social reform. We shall content ourselves with suggesting a few remedies which may be effective :—1. To form a strong public opinion against it. 2. To extend the field of selection by permitting intermarriages amongst those communities which can dine together, such as the Konkanasthas and Kharadas of the Deccan. 3. To prohibit all useless expenses at marriages. 4. And to introduce the practice of settling such dowries, if any are given at all, in the name of the girl or at least the husband.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Zanzibar, 1,919 tons, Captain McLeod, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said in ballast.

THE s.s. Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain W. G. Weber, cleared for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo, and 5 deck passengers.

THE s s Blenheim, 1,547 tons, Captain J W Chadwick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a cargo of 43,528 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain G. Langbourne, cleared yesterday for Singapore and Kongkong, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s.s. Kirby Hall, 6,668 tons, Captain R. M. Phillips, cleared yesterday for Port Said and Liverpool with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and three children as passengers.

THE s s Mayfield, 1,725 tons, Captain J P Murray, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from Cardiff (23rd April), with a cargo of 2,883 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. S. I. N. Co.'s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain G. P. Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (7th May), via Colombo, with a cargo of sugar, and Mr. W. Campbell as cabin and 19 deck passengers.

THE s s Kt. Errant, 2,241 tons, Captain J J Mathews, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Cardiff (1st May), with a cargo of 3,193 tons coals, and 91 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Ionia (Mac Iver Line) sails to-day (Thursday) for Plymouth with the following passengers :—For Port Said.—Mr. and Mrs Thazer and child. For Plymouth.—Lt Col and Mrs Leckie, Major R H Corbett, Mr G R Pearse, Mr R H Whitburn, Surgeon Major and Mrs A J Sturmer, Mr E S Gibbons, Mr. P J Paterson, Lieutenant and Mrs Kilner, Mrs Dawson and child, Dr Kidd, the Misses Coles (3), Mr and Mrs Lonsdale, Surgn-Capt and Mrs Holyoak, Mrs Gindera and child, Capt MacFall and Major Herbert E Penton.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Formosa, 2,615 tons, Captain W. J. Nantes, will sail to-day for China with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Blenheim (s)	Chadwick	Akyab, May 11.
	Umballa (s)	Alexander	Mauritius, May 7.
	Zanzibar (s)	McLeod	Port Said, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Kohinur (s)	Wright	Calcutta.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Phillips	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Formosa, Nantes, for China, &c.
" Rheinfels, Weber, for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Nizam, Langbourne, for China, &c.

The steamer Etona, entered for loading yesterday for Amsterdam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

White Cross s—1,150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 46 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 100 bales wool, B Fukeerchand, 9 pots rosa oil, R Goolamhoosen ; 2,600 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

Ruthenia s—3,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 104 bales wool, G Toolsidas ; 16,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 59 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 6,000 cwts wheat and 164 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bjorgoin s—210 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 540 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

Viceroy s—160 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 770 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 3,112 cwts wheat David Sassoon and Co ; 660 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Jonia s—17,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

Kt Commander s—1,560 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 105 cwts murjadi stone, E Abdoolabhoy ; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 2,600 cwts wheat, R Kaderbhoy ; 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts linseed 6,000 cwts wheat, A Allymahomed and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Athalie s—900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat Ewart Latham and Co.

Merida s—15,000 cwts wheat, and 612 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Thos H Moore and Co.

Annie Barrow s—5,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Oaklands s—1,800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR AMSRERDAM.

Etona s—2,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 33,005 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 27,559½ cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Indra s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, and 3,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Terra s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Imperator s—1,300 cwts myrabollams, W Gurster ; 35 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Terra s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Beeswing s—950 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell Co ; 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 150 bales twist waste, E Spinner and Co.

Arab s—150 bales cotton, and 540 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton John Fachiri, 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Manitoba s—900 cwt wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Formosa s—575 cwts Onion, The Onion Co ; 50 cases opium, The P and O Co ; 56 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 25 bales twist, M Hurruckchand ; 110 bales twist, F Pestonjee, 75 bales twist, the UnionMill: 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 177 bales twist, C Ebram and Co ; 355 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 59 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 150 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 6 cwts fishmaws, R Fazel ; 25 lbs, cowbazar, Ludha Chutoo ; 386 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 10½ cwts fishmaws, M Framjee ; 100 bales twist, P F Talati ; 67 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Formosa s—275 bales twist, The Union Mill ; 390 bales twist, F Pestonjee ; 400 bales twist, C Ebram and Co ; 50 bales twist, M Hurukhchand ; 7 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, K Makanjee Mill ; 251 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Ebram and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Formosa s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 150 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 21.

Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, off leave, from England.

MAY 23.

Ellis, Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York Lt I, off leave, from Deesa.
Buckle, 2nd Lt, Bo, to join, from Khandalla.
Oneill, Qr-Mr, Bo, 2nd R Lanc Regt, on leave, from Khandalla.
Crastwood, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Glost Regt, to join, from Nusserabad.
Budgen, Brig-Genl, Bo Staff, off duty, from Khandalla.
Swann, Capt, Bo, D A A G, off duty, from Khandalla.

MAY 24.

Southey, Lt, Bo, 7th Lancers, to rejoin, from Poona.
Francis, Capt, Bo Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

MAY 25.

Blair-Oliphant, Lt, Bengal, 1st Bn Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Ranikhet.
MacNeill, Surgn-Maj, Bo Medical Staff, on leave, from Matheran.
Dawson, Capt, Bo, Meywar Bhil Corps, on leave, from Mount Abu.
Leckie, Lt-Col, 19th Bo I, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 23.

Porter, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Adamson, Lt, Bo E Kent, to join, to Fort William.
Hornsley, Qr-Mr, Bengal, E L Regt, on duty, to Lucknow.

MAY 24.

Westmacott, Lt, Bo, 1st Worcester Regt, from leave, to Poona.

MAY 25.

Southey, Lt, Bo, 7th Lancers, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N-W Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Surg-Capt G H Fink, Civil Surg, Bijnor, privilege leave for 42 days.

18th May—Mr F W Saundere, Civil Surg, Unao, privilege leave for 2 months.

Mr C W Whish, Depy Commr, Rae Bareli, leave for 6 weeks.

Mr Ross Knyvett, Dist Supdt of Police, Unao, furlough in India for 2 months.

The Rev Brook Deedes, on return from furlough, to be Chaplain of Allahabad Civil Lines, from date of taking over charge.

Insptr W Everett held charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supdt of Police, Gonda, and exercised the general powers of a Dist Supdt of Police.

Mr H F Evans, I C S, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India in the Home Department, to be Dist and Sess Judge, Shahjahanpur.

Surg-Maj P J Freyer, Civil Surg, Moradabad, to hold visiting medical charge of the Bijnor dist, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Surg-Capt G. H Fink, or until further orders.

Lieut F J Fraser, 5th Ben Light Infy, to officiate as Cantt Magte of Benares, in addition to his military duties, from date of taking charge till further orders.

Mr H K Gracey, Asst Magte, to officiate as Depy Commr, Rae Bareli, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C W Whish.

Insptr C J Ewart, of the Unao dist police, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Dist Supdt of Police, Unao, and to exercise the general powers of a Dist Supdt of Police within that dist, during the absence on leave of Mr Ross Knyvett, or until further orders.

Mr H F D Pennington, Dist and Sess Judge, from Shahjahanpur to Bareilly in the same capacity.

Mr H de L Ross, Dist Supdt of Police, from Pilibhit to Bareilly, as a temporary measure.

Mr M King, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col Corbett, R. E., or until further orders.

Mr N F McLeod, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub *pro tem*, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Northern Div Ganges Canal, *vice* Mr King, appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, 1st Circle, Irrigation Works.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF MAY, 1892.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·554	Calm.	1	90·6	81·1	64	..	2·74	—0·71
Agra	29·598	S W	3	96·5	78·9	65	..	1·41	—0·18
Cawnpore	29·654	W N W	7	96·5	75·1	64	..	1·28	..
Allahabad	29·600	W N W	4	102·4	82·3	47	..	1·68	—0·55
Jhansi	29·603	W	5	100·5	72·2	62	0·30	1·90	+0·35
Jacobabad	29·518	S	6	116·1	84·1	55	..	0·31	—0·43
Karachi	29·622	W S W	11	95·5	81·7	76	..	0·38	—1·07
Ajmere	29·611	S W	15	102·3	85·0	55	..	1·59	+0·15
Deesa	29·721	W S W	20	100·9	80·7	66	..	0·55	—0·02
Rajkot	29·735	W S W	14	98·9	78·5	75	..	0·45	—0·21
Veraval	29·736	W S W	17	85·1	81·2	87	..	0·10	..
Neemuch	29·667	S W	18	96·8	77·1	92	0·11	0·85	—0·33
Indore	29·688	W	8	98·0	74·6	65	..	0·92	—0·25
Saugor	29·626	S W	7	101·9	79·1	41	..	0·92	—2·12
Jubbulpore	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..
Hoshangabad	29·677	S W	8	102·5	85·1	49	..	0·59	—1·57
Khandwa	29·706	W	13	101·2	83·3	59	..	0·39	—1·22
Raipur	29·579	S S W	11	106·8	83·5	24	..	0·11	—2·73
Nagpur	29·619	W N W	10	106·8	82·3	34	..	2·38	—0·88
Amraoti	29·668	W N W	10	103·8	82·7	41	..	0·18	—2·15
Akola	29·712	N W	15	103·2	81·3	49	..	0·27	—2·86
Surat	29·751	W S W	F	95·2	82·1	76	..	0·12	—1·40
Malegaon	29·763	W S W	15	99·9	78·1	92	..	..	—1·97
Bombay	29·788	W S W	10	91·8	85·2	72	..	0·12	—1·02
Poona	29·773	W N W	18	96·0	73·8	57	..	0·82	—1·98
Sholapur	29·774	N W	14	102·7	75·5	54	..	3·07	+0·13
Ratnagiri	29·765	S	10	92·9	81·8	71	0·01	0·05	—1·34
Belgaum	29·781	W S W	?	88·8	68·3	69	..	8·81	+3·45
Goa	29·799	Calm.	5	93·1	82·4	70	..	1·11	..
Karwar	29·783	Calm.	3	90·3	78·2	80	0·10	2·02	—3·20
Mangalore	29·842	Calm.	1	87·8	74·9	95	0·55	15·42	+6·44
Calicut	29·836	E S E	7	84·7	75·1	84	0·03	16·63	+0·77
Cochin	29·852	S E	M	83·2	72·7	81	0·51	28·80	+2·99
Bangalore	29·835	S W	6	91·2	69·9	80	..	5·94	—3·54
Secunderabad	29·715	N W	12	104·2	81·2	40	..	0·36	—3·78
Masuliptm	29·642	W N W	13	111·2	86·0	53	..	0·93	—9·44
Bellary	29·778	N W	13	101·5	77·9	54	..	1·90	—2·67
Cuddapah	29·748	S S W	..	105·7	86·0	57	..	1·02	—8·11
Madras	29·702	S	12	101·3	82·1	56	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·810	S	6	92·3	72·3	82	..	7·57	—2·63
Trichinopoly	29·759	W	10	102·1	80·8	54	..	6·52	—9·29
Negapatam	29·735	W	3	102·1	80·8	52	..	35·44	—0·43
Colombo (20)	29·868	S W	13	85·0	77·5	81	0·19	56·69	+4·24

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid rise at Karichi, Deesa, Rajkot and Surat, and a brisk fall at Calicut and Cochin, the pressure changes during the past 24 hours have been irregular and small. Highest readings are being recorded in Ceylon and lowest readings in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderately steep. Pressure reads above the normal at Malegaon, Sholapur and Rajkot and below it elsewhere. Winds are very irregular on the West Coast, being south-easterly or southerly at Calicut, Cochin and Ratnagiri. Calms prevail at Goa, Karwar and Mangalore, while elsewhere a south-westerly or north-westerly current prevails. The force has been strong in Gujarat and at Poona, Neemuch, Ajmere Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Neemuch, 20 at Poona and Deesa, 18 at Khandwa, 16 at Secunderabad, Sholapur, Nagpur, Rajkot and Ajmere,and 14 at Karwar. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 21° in excess of the normal at Negapatam and Masulipatam, and from 1° to 5° at Trichinopoly, Madras, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Bombay and Jacobabad. Elsewhere it is generally below the average. The highest maximum was 116° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot in the Indus Valley and Rajputana, but the departures below or above the mean in other places are small and irregular. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum (68°). Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are overcast on the Malabar Coast and at Deesa, Rajkot and Delhi, partially clouded in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and at Karachi, Raipur, Neemuch and Veraval. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Neemuch and Jhansi. The general pressure and other conditions which were yesterday favourable for the northward march of monsoon rains on the West Coast are now unfavourable and, although rain is likely to fall along the Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Goa, there is no prospect of rain to the north of that station to-day. The south-easterly or southerly winds on the Malabar Coast and at Ratnagiri, and calms at Goa, Karwar and Mangalore, when taken in conjunction with the brisk fall at Calicut and Cochin, show that the weather off the Coast, in the Arabian Sea, is unsettled. Abnormals indicate that the weather to the eastwards of Long. 79° and to south of Lat. 24° is more or less disturbed. The depression which was yesterday to the west-south-westwards of Karachi has disappeared. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the monsoon winds are falling light in force in the Arabian Sea.

W. SUTHERLAND,
for Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind and Guzerat, slowly in the South Carcars and North West Provinces and fallen elsewhere. Pressure remains highest in the extreme south and in the lowest parts of the Punjab, while depressions have shown over the Andaman sea and off the Orissa coast. Winds are southerly on parts of the West coast, westerly winds are extending into the Gangetic Plain again, and the north-easterly winds have disappeared from the Orissa coast, otherwise directions are little changed. Temperature has generally risen in nothern and central parts of India, but fallen in the Peninsula. The mean temperature is higher than usual over the Punjab and Madras and lower in other provinces. Rain has fallen fairly generally over north-east portions of India and south-west of the Peninsula, and scattered showers are reported from the north-west.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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CYCLES.—To close account, some English-made BICYCLES and TRICYCLES, very strong and reliable; sold Cheap, by R. N. RUSTOMJI, 35, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ON VIEW.—Mr. T. A. BUCKLEY'S Valuable Furniture, American 11 Stops Organ, &c., at No. 6, Rampart Row, next to Rose & Co., TO BE SOLD, on FRIDAY, 27th instant.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A STABLE AT OLD MODYKHANA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Culliianji Ruttonjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the following property:—

All that piece of Government land, situate at or near Modykhana Street, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-four square yards and two-thirds of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 51, with the stable and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 2075, street No. 196, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Soonderdas Morarjee, on or towards the south by the property of Gangjee Cooverjee, on or towards the east by the said Modykhana Street, and on or towards the west by the property of Ookerda Doongersey, and which said stable and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 26, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

AT Reuter's quotation of 40⅝d. per oz., Bar Silver was ⅛d. lower in London yesterday; but the rates for Rupee Securities remained at Monday's level, in each denomination; and in New York, the price of Silver was still 87⅞ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87½ dollars. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher in London, at 97¾; but the market rate of discount on short London Bills was advanced ⅛ to ⅞ per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1¼ per cent. Braziers' Copper was £1 lower, at £55·10 per ton. Paris quotations still come unaltered.

The Wheat Market was quiet, and, compared with the last quotations wired by Reuter, those which ruled yesterday were unchanged for No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 2d. per cental, ex-quay; but 2d. lower for White Delhi, and 1d. per cental down for Soft Red, at 6s. 10d. per cental for each description, ex-quay. Linseed was steady at a decline of 3d. per quarter in Bombay Seed to arrive, at 39s. 6d. ex-quay.

Cotton on Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; prices being unchanged for spot stuff; but 1-64d. lower for American Arrivals in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant; the extreme quotations being 4 1-32d. for May and May-June deliveries, and 4 9-64d. for September-October. The Sales were 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7⅜ cents; but August Futures were 4 pounds lower, at 7·39 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and the following comparison is now given between this season's Receipts and those of the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts......	6,000	6,000	2,100
Three days' do.	15,000	16,000	6,300
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,840,000	6,716,000	5,710,300

A moderate business has been done in Cotton here to-day in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. Exporters have bought 1,100 bales, consisting of 250 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 168; 200 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 180; Bengals, at Rs. 153-5; and Dharwar, at Rs. 181; 150 Wadwan, at Rs. 167; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 191; while the Mills have taken 1,800 bales, made up of 500 Indore, at Rs. 162-3½; 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 180; 200 each of Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 172; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 168; and 100 each of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 171; Oojein, at Rs. 163½; Cutchgaum, at Rs. 168½; Antnee, at Rs. 160; Compta, at Rs. 169; and Joria, at Rs. 159 per candy.

WHEAT has attracted less attention to-day; but the tone of the Market has been steady. Business for export has been upon a moderate scale, and the price of *Pessy* has given way half to one anna per cwt. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-2-6	per cwt.
Do. 85	„	5-1-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi............	„	5-2-6	„
Red Delhi	„	4-9-6	„

SEEDS have also been steady with a moderate business passing. The price of *Linseed* has advanced ¼ anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 6-14-9 to Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton....................................	9,468	bales.
Wheat.....................................	65,970	cwts.
Linseed	14,234	„
Rapeseed	9,563	„
Gingelly..................................	640	„
Poppyseed...............................	3,395	„
Castorseed	5,215	„

FREIGHTS are firm. Speculators are endeavouring to advance rates, and are asking 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton more for May shipment; but there are but few takers.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning, at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits; but we heard of little or no demand for the former at these quotations, and no Merchants' Bill having been offered at 1s. 3½d. rates receded 1-32d. A moderate amount of Bills was placed, at 1s. 3 15-32d. for ready and forward delivery; but later on, Bank demand resales, for May delivery, being put upon the market, rates gradually rose to 1s. 3 17-32d. for Credits; but we scarcely think there is much strength in this quotation, and we closed quiet, as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 3⅜d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........1s. 3⅜d. „
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 3 7-16d. „
Credits 3 do......1s. 3 17-32d. „
Francs do......1·63½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at a further slight decline of 1-16 per cent. from previous rates, our quotation this evening being 109 1-16 for Fours, for cash; 108 15-16 for the coming settlement; and 108⅞ for June, with buyers at the rates for both the accounts. 105 is still quoted nominally for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—This market reopened after the holiday without animation, and the only changes which we have to note this evening in Cotton Press and Mill Scrip are an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussil, and of Rs. 2½ in New Indian Press shares; an advance of Rs. 10 in Howard and Bullough Mill; and a decline of Rs. 5 on Luckmidas, and of Rs. 20 in Manockji Petit Mill shares, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 3½ higher, at Rs. 1,027½.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 14th May, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels,&c.	35,529	34,078	1,451	...	86,496	..
Goods	1,04,124	77,446	26,678	...	1,77,257	..
Other earnings........	10,249	12,847	..	2,598	10,472	..
Weekly total	1,49,902	1,24,371	25,531	..	..	..
Aggregate ..	23,24,810	20,50,675	..	..	2,74,135	..

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 21st May, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,70,524	9,47,588	10,896	11,29,008
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491½ miles..	..	..	..	13,06,744

Decrease .... Rs. 1,77,736.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 24.

10 p.m.	84·9

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

6 a.m.	83·4
10 a.m.	88·8
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	89·1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 24th May, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·690
Temperature of the Air	87·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	84·0
General Directions of Wind*	SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	284

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HEWETT—May 21, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, George Burrowes Hewett, Assistant Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, son of the late Major-General William Selwood Hewett, Bombay Army, and son-in-law of the Rev. Chas. Gilder, Holy Trinity Church, Bombay, aged 28 years, leaving a widow and four young children.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARNES—May 21, at Bellary, the wife of Geo Barnes, of a son.
MIDDLEMISS—May 13, at Nathia Gali, the wife of C S Middlemiss, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, of a daughter.
SAINT—April 29, at Lahore, Punjab, the wife of Ralph R Saint, of the Dumlote Tea Estate, Kumaon, N-W P, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HILLS—May 11, Colonel George Scott Hills, R E, the fourth son of the late James Hills, of Neechindepore, Bengal, aged 56 years.
RICH—May 17, at Umballa, Lieutenant J A Rich, Royal Horse Artillery.
SPENS—May 19, at the Forest House, Gora-Galli, Emma Burgoyne, the beloved wife of the Rev A N W Spens, Bengal Chaplain, aged 46.
STEWART—May 15, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjiling, James Stewart, late of Newcastle, aged 55. For 35 years a faithful servant of the E I R Company.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1892.

THE Honours list at home this year derives its chief interest from the elevation of Prince George of Wales to the peerage under the titles of Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney. The choice of the first title will come as a surprise, as the general expectation was that the Dukedom of Kent, last held by the father of her Majesty, would be revived in the person of Prince George. Titles carry memories as well as honours with them, and it is not easy to forget that the Dukedom of York was once held by the last of the Stuart line, and since then by a Commander-in-Chief whose military exploits made Pitt more afraid of him than the enemy. Prince George's second title, that of Earl of Inverness, was borne by the Queen's uncle, the Duke of Sussex. Amongst the other honours in the list the most conspicuous is the elevation to the peerage of Sir Evelyn Baring. This is obviously in recognition of the marked success of his service in Egypt, the latest records of which give it something of the appearance of a completed work. He has all this time been nominally British Consul-General in Egypt, but in fact he has been much else, and to him more than to any one must be attributed the advance of Egypt in the path of order and prosperity which has gone on, uninterrupted by changes of ministry at Cairo, and by obstinate questionings in London of the right of England to remain in Egypt. The distinction conferred upon General Grenfell is a recognition, which will be cordially endorsed, of the valuable service done by the officer in creating an army for Egypt. Sir H. Selwin Ibbetson, who has been raised to the peerage, is a respectable representative of what the newer generation of Conservatives would call the "old gang;" Mr. Elwin Palmer, who is made a K.C.M.G., is the Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. Some other distinctions are less easy to account for. Sir Horace Rumbold, for instance, comes in for the highest decoration in the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Is this on account of services rendered while British Minister, first at Athens, and then at the Hague; or is it in graceful if tardy recognition of the skill with which Sir Horace, in a cold weather visit to India in 1886, compromised on peculiarly favourable terms some family claims against the Nizam's State which dated back to the beginning of the century?

The Indian Honours list is longer than usual, and Knighthoods in both the Indian Orders have been distributed with unaccustomed lavishness. The Knight Grand Commandership of the Star of India is conferred upon the Maharaja of Cashmere. This is an exercise of Imperial favour which is to say the least remarkable. Less than three years ago the Maharaja was held to be such an incorrigibly bad ruler that in the interests of his State it was thought necessary to deprive him of his powers, and put the administration in the hands of a council. The administration has in the interval undergone marked improvement, though the evidence that the Maharaja is any more fitted for government than he was in 1889 has yet to be produced. A certain mystery, therefore, still surrounds the Cashmere question, and for the present all that can be said with confidence about the Maharajah's good fortune is that it shows that it is possible for a ruler who has been kicked downstairs to be dragged up again soon after by the riband of the illustrious Order of the Star of India. There are other nominations to the Order which may more easily be accounted for. Sir Auckland Colvin has deserved as well of the Empire during the time he has governed the North-West Provinces as during his incumbency of other responsible offices. Madras will approve of the nomination of Mr. Stokes to the Knight Commandership of the Order, and if any questions are asked concerning the Zamorin of Calicut, who is raised to the same dignity, the answer, as good as any other that may be offered, will be that the Zamorin of Calicut was the first Indian potentate to receive—though not to welcome—Europeans in his territory. The list of new Companions of the same Order will excite little criticism, though it is difficult to understand why some of the already decorated should be redecorated, as Sir Edward Buck has been. A Companionship of one Order is thrown away when it is bestowed upon a Knight of another. To the Order of the Indian Empire there are a good many additions, of which the most notable is the name of Sir James Lyall, who takes the Knight Grand Commandership on his retirement from the Governorship of the Punjab. The list of Knight Commanders contains one instance at least of the unwise practice of throwing away a decoration which may be presumed to have a value of its own. Mr. Pontifex, having performed for a few years the not very exacting duties of Legal Adviser to the India Office, retired a few weeks ago, and is now made K.C.I.E., an honour which would have overweighted him if he had remained in office, and which he will carry with no public advantage now that he is in retirement. If titles of this sort are to be justified at all it is on the ground that they do possibly lend dignity to the office of the person on whom they are conferred; they lose whatever utility they possess when they are bestowed as a solace to the undistinguished unemployed. Nor is the selection of Mr. Henry Howorth, who is made a Knight of the same Order, any easier to account for. The fly in the amber was no mystery at all in comparison with this gentleman's appearance in an Indian Honours list. The new K.C.I.E. is member for Salford, in the Conservative interest of course; but two or three years ago, in a series of letters to the *Times*, he played the *role* of candid friend to the party leaders, and seemed to promise to make a good second to Lord Randolph Churchill in the latter's least tractable moods. We cannot say that there is any reason why an Indian distinction should be given to this gentleman. But Sir Henry Howorth is also a man of letters. He has written a history of the Mongols, of which several volumes have been published, besides another enormity in the shape of a work on the "Mammoth and the Flood." It may be that it is in retribution for these offences that he has been condemned to wear the honours of an Eastern Knighthood for the remainder of his days. Mr. Ollivant's selection for distinction explains itself. The Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire will sit appropriately upon an officer who, by unremitting public service, has thoroughly earned it, and who was a distinguished public servant long before any distinction was conferred upon him. We look upon this selection, and that of Mr. Clerke for the Companionship of the same Order, as appropriate recognitions of the leading part that these two gentlemen have taken in connection with the Tansa Water-Works scheme. The appropriate occasion for announcing the two appointments would have been the day on which the completion of that great enterprise was celebrated; but the significance of the honour is plain, nevertheless, and both Sir Edward Ollivant and Mr. Clerke may be heartily congratulated upon the distinction that has been conferred upon them. In the list of new Companions of the Indian Empire there are not many other names that claim notice, the most conspicuous amongst them perhaps being that of Mr. James Scott, "Shwey Yeo," who has added to the writing of "the Burman" the greater service of some years of most valuable political work in the Shan States, which thoroughly deserve acknowledgment. We note with great pleasure the selection of Colonel Bayley as honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy. It will be a most popular appointment, for no Volunteer Officer in India has taken a more active and enthusiastic interest in the volunteer movement than he, and the Viceroy could not have made a more suitable choice. There is this year, as there so often is, occasion to remark that the honours list invites as much comment on account of the names it omits as of those it includes. It is once more drawn up on the assumption that the only people who serve the Commonwealth are men in the services. The marvel is that those in authority do not realize that this bureaucratic narrowness robs the honours that the Crown bestows of half their impressiveness and their dignity. Instead of being an equal and equitable distribution by the Crown of honours emanating from itself the process of selection has more of the character of a distribution of spoils by a bureaucracy amongst its own members.

AN illustration of the sensitiveness of credit, similar, we suspect, to much that has come under notice in the Deccan during the recent enquiry by the Land Indebtedness Commission, is supplied in the report on the Civil Judicial administration of the Central Provinces, which has just come from the Nagpur Secretariat. There has been a continuous diminution in the number of civil suits annually instituted in the Courts since 1886, and the decrease is believed to be mainly the result of the discouragement afforded to money-lenders by the Debtors' Act. Litigation regarding money has become trivial, eighty-five per cent. of the suits instituted being for values not exceeding Rs. 100. The Judicial Commissioner believes that the decline is due to the experience acquired by the money-lender as to the futility of putting insolvent debtors into court, especially since the passing of the Debtors' Act. Money being thus less easily recovered it is proportionately more difficult to borrow, and it will be interesting to learn how far similar conditions have led to similar results in the Deccan. This is the explanation of the Judicial Commissioner as to the diminution of litigation, and he does not fail to bring evidence in support of his statement. But some of his subordinates endeavour to account for the decrease in diverse ways that in some cases are as unique as they are illogical. One divisional report attributes it to poor harvests, another to good harvests, a third to cholera. Then the census operations are quoted as furnishing the real cause; the improved condition of the people consequent on the opening of new industries, the effects of the Takavi advances to cultivators, and in the Chhattisgarh Division the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway are also alleged in explanation. In the Saugor and Wardha divisions local increases which are shown are attributed to precisely the same causes as the decreases elsewhere. The Commissioner of Jubbulpore thinks that the nature of the harvest does not affect litigation. The Commissioner of Nagpur gives it as his conviction that the people are beginning to think litigation an expensive amusement, and to understand that it is better to put up with slight wrongs than to seek redress in Court. This, perhaps, is a more reasonable explanation than is offered by any of his colleagues, whose theories the Chief Commissioner quotes merely on account of their variety. It appears that the number of suits pending at the close of last year was greatly in excess of previous records, and to the duration of suits, and the number of hearings, the Judicial Commissioner directs the attention of his subordinates. Mr. Macdonnell has made it his special business to examine the registers of civil suits with a view to discovering the reasons for the growing delays from which litigants suffer. Many instances, of dilatory procedure, and some instances of unnecessary procrastination and delay, he says, amounting at times to absolute denials of justice, came under the Chief Commissioner's notice. In many cases the fault lay in the weakness of the judicial staff, which was unable to meet the strain of judicial as well as of increasing executive duties. Those who advocate the separation of judicial from executive duties will find material in support of their arguments here. There is a frankness about Mr. Macdonnell's criticisms which we do not often find in official reports. The confession that officers who ought to have been learning their work were called on to control and direct the work of others may awaken misgivings as to the quality of some of the work done in the Central Provinces, but it shows that the Chief Commissioner is not afraid to recognize the facts.

ONE of the things not generally known is that in four Deccan Collectorates—Poona, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur—there are six hundred thousand goats, whose purpose is to supply the Bombay public with a large proportion of the "mutton" which it buys in the markets. It is always difficult for the new arrival from Europe to believe that the flocks of sheep which he sees moving to their doom are not goats; there is little to differentiate sheep from goats in the East, and frequently the little becomes less. The consumer must exercise the verifying faculty as best he can when the meat comes to table. Our concern is not for him; if he forgets the *caveat emptor* it is his look-out. What we desire to call attention to is the injury to agriculture which must inevitably follow from a plague of goats in the Deccan with its poor soil and scanty rainfall, the population of which is always a source of special anxiety to the Government. Goats are the most destructive of animals, where they abound all vegetation quickly disappears. They destroy any bush and suffer no tree, no plant to grow. They are not grass-eaters but in the dry season they nibble away the roots and destroy the pasture of the coming year. The desolation of the land around Aden is not wholly due to the want of rain; there are many gorges in which trees and bushes would grow were it not for the goats which make short work of every twig. In Algiers, the goat pest proved so destructive that the administration issued an order that all goats in the affected districts should be tied up. The enforcement of this regulation had the desired effect and the fertility of the territory which was relapsing into desert has been saved. St. Helena is rapidly becoming a mere rock, the woods which once clothed the hill-sides having for the most part disappeared. The changed conditions which are threatening the scanty population with ruin and extinction date from the introduction of goats into the island. Any country overrun by goats will soon be in as hopeless a condition as the Australian pasturages which have been destroyed by the plague of rabbits. The ryots should be brought to understand that six hundred thousand goats do more damage to vegetation and are more destructive to the conditions which make future vegetation possible than a drought. The ryot lives not by his goats but by the yield of his fields. The village officers might usefully have their attention drawn to this aspect of the question, by the Collectors and be asked to discourage the wholesale multiplication of goats, which if continued must denude the country of every vestige of trees and shrubs, and render it impossible for a blade of grass to grow.

LAST year the Bombay Government issued an order throwing the whole of the forest grass-lands open to grazing all the year round. The effect of this mistaken kindness to the cattle-owning ryots threatened, as might have been expected, to be very disastrous to their interests. Once the grass is eaten close, the hoofs of the cattle passing and repassing in quest of any chance blade of grass cut up the soil and exposed the roots of the grass, which in the absence of better food are imprudently consumed, the cattle giving no more thought for the future in such a matter than their betters. It has now been determined to revert to the former practice, which will give a close time to forest pastures from the 31st March to the 16th August. It is open to doubt whether it would not be wiser to extend the term for another month or six weeks, so as to enable the grass to seed before the cattle are turned in. The seed gives new grass, and young grass; when the seed is not given time to ripen the grass spreads by the roots only, and in time deteriorates. Dr. Voelcker, when in India, strongly recommended that care should be taken to protect and improve the pastures, which are rapidly destroyed through ill-usage and neglect. A close time for grass is very necessary in a country where the rainfall is confined to three or four months in the year. In the present year the forest grass-lands will remain open until the 1st of June on account of the exceptional pressure arising from the want of fodder. A good deal of mischief has unfortunately been already done to the grass-lands in question from the cause indicated; if this year were to be visited by drought there would be no grazing ground whatever in the forest reserves for the famishing cattle in the next cold weather. Happily the indications of an early and good monsoon are sufficiently strong to allay any apprehensions on this score.

THE mail steamer leaves Bombay to-morrow, for Brindisi, and will continue to start on Fridays until the close of the monsoon. It will be delayed to-morrow owing to the non-arrival of the Southern Maratha Mails until late in the evening, and packets may be posted up to starting time. Our *Overland Summary* and *Weekly Budget* will be published on Fridays, commencing to-morrow.

A DISCUSSION took place yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee on the present supply of water to the city. The Chairman, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, said that many complaints had been made about the inadequate supply of Marine Lines and Dhobie Talao. Dr. Viegas also complained of the Mandvi supply, and Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas of the Malabar Hill supply, and Mr. K. M. Shroff, of that of the Fort. The Municipal Commissioner stated that no complaints had been made to him on the subject. There had been a burst on the Tansa Main, near Naigaum, on Saturday, which took two days to repair. That may have produced inconvenience, but no one lodged any complaint of short supply.

EGYPT has imposed quarantine on arrivals from Zaila, cholera being prevalent there.

A DECREASE in the private contributions for the support of dispensaries in the Nagpur district is attributed by the Commissioner in his last report to the demand for contributions to "the National Congress and the *Rao Raksha* association having drained private liberality dry."

THE address which the Municipality of Simla are shortly to present to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick is designed to form part of a handsome album with gold clasps and gold plate with inscription, and containing photographs of Barnes Court, Viceregal Lodge, the Secretariat, the Mall and other parts of Simla.

A CALCUTTA correspondent writes that Sir Alfred Croft, late Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, now on furlough, will not return to India.

IT would seem, observes the *Pioneer*, that there is no end to the penalties attaching to the practice of modern naval ordnance. Too often it is the guns themselves that go wrong, with most disastrous results; quite recently owing to the increase of range, two fishing boats, declared to be out of sight, were sunk with loss of life; sometimes, as a few days ago at Bombay, it is the concussion caused by the immense charges, that are a feature of the new breech-loading cannon, which work havoc. When the great gun at the end of the Admiralty Pier at Dover is discharged, the peaceful inhabitants are enjoined to keep their windows open, but even with this precaution much damage is done, and the turret itself with its massive granite foundations was under repair all last summer. The Abyssinia seems to have been particularly unfortunate. Her guns are small in comparison to those in use in the monster ironclads of the British Navy. It is, moreover, expressly stated that in every case they were fired full abeam, *i.e.*, with the muzzles turned as far as possible from the deckhouses, which would be but seldom the case in actual warfare. Despite this, all the top-hamper—ward-room, cabins, and chart-room—was completely wrecked. Are the officers of the Indian Marine to be compelled for the future either to live on a lower deck like their brethren in cooler latitudes, or to refrain from practising their new big guns with the full service charge?

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Queen's Birthday Gazette contains the following honours :—

H. R. H. Prince George of Wales has been created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney.

Sir Henry John Selwin Ibbetson and Sir Evelyn Baring have been raised to the Peerage.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has been created Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Sir Horace Rumbold, British Minister at the Hague, and General Sir Francis Grenfell, have been created Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

The Hon. John Joseph-Caldwell Abbott, the Canadian Premier, Mr. Elwin Palmer, and Mr. Chas. Alabaster, British Consul-General at Canton, have been appointed Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. J. A. Swettenham, Auditor-General, Ceylon, Mr. Shelford, of the Straits Service, and Morice Pasha have been appointed Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

LATER.

Admiral Sir George Willes has been appointed Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Vice-Admiral Hopkins, Vice-Admiral Heneage, and General Collman Williams have been appointed Knight Commanders of the Bath.

Captain Singleton, Captain Rodney Lloyd, Captain Hammill, Captain Sir W. Domville, Captain Reginald Henderson, Captain Henry May, Captain Montgomerie, and Colonels French and Tucker, both of the Marine Artillery, and Fleet Surgeon Mahon have all been appointed Companions of the Bath.

Mr. Mitchell, the Agent for Natal in Calcutta, has been appointed Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Irish Local Government Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons last night by a majority of ninety-two votes.

Mr. Gladstone ridiculed the meagreness of the Bill after the great promises that had been held out by the Government. He condemned the speech lately made by Lord Salisbury at Hastings, which he said was an incitement to civil war.

Mr. Balfour said the Bill showed the policy of the Government towards Ireland, and he challenged Mr. Gladstone to submit his scheme to the electors.

LATER.

It is believed that owing to the large majority obtained over the second reading of the Irish Local Government Bill that the Government will press the Bill on, thereby delaying the dissolution of Parliament.

CAPTAIN OSBORNE.

Captain Osborne of the Carabineers has resigned his commission.

THE BATTLE NEAR LAGOS.

Advices from Lagos state that the Jebus, who were opposed to Colonel Scott's force, numbered seven thousand men who were armed with Snider rifles. They fought for four days, and finally their army fled. The King was captured. The British officers who were wounded are doing well.

THE NIZAM AT WARANGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KAZIPETT, MAY 25.

His Highness the Nizam, who has been staying at Government House, Warangal, for the past three weeks, paid a visit yesterday to the public offices and schools, attended by Major Afsur Jung Bahadur, who arranged the programme, and other members of his staff. His Highness first visited the Soobah's office, where he was received by Nawab Busheer Nawaz Jung, the Soobah, who showed him round the office. His Highness inspected the records, examined some files, and when departing expressed himself pleased with the work. He next went to the Government Orphanage, a unique institution, in which orphans from all parts of the Dominions are boarded, lodged, and educated at Government expense. He was received by the Nawab Framroz Jung Bahadur, the Collector. After inspecting the arrangements minutely his Highness went to the Government High School, where about twelve hundred boys and girls were assembled for the annual prize-giving. Nawab Framroz Jung introduced Mr. Lukshman, inspector, and Mr. Kanayya, headmaster. Mr. Lukshman read an interesting report, after which his Highness distributed medals, watches, and prizes to the winners. In his speech his Highness said: "It gives me very great pleasure that education should make such rapid progress during my reign. I am anxious that my people should work hard and educate themselves. I wish them all to understand well that only those who do that will get the best appointments in the Government service, and outsiders will be deprived of the opportunity of obtaining them." His Highness left in the midst of deafening cheers for the Collector's office, where the Nawab Framroz Jung read a well-drawn up report on the administration of his district. Before departing his Highness congratulated the Collector on his work, which, he said, was deserving of all praise. On his way back his Highness was cheered by the crowds assembled in the streets.

A RISING IN THE ZHOB VALLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

Owing to signs of some uneasiness among the tribesmen in the Zhob Valley, two companies of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers have been ordered from Pishin to Hindu Bagh.

THE BRIDGE OF BOATS AT DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

The bridge of boats at Dera Ghazi Khan has now been dismantled, and a railway ferry steamer is plying across the Indus satisfactorily at Dera Ismail Khan. A bridge of boats is still maintained, but a ferry steamer is also at work.

DEATH OF MAJOR F. W. CAMPBELL.

We regret to hear of the death, at Srinagar, of Major F. W. Campbell, Royal Horse Artillery, Rawalpindi. This makes the third death among the Artillery Officers who proceeded to Kashmir this year.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

It is now understood that the meeting at Simla, on Saturday, in connection with the formation of the Indian Currency Association, will be preliminary only to pave the way for a larger gathering later on, at which the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. MacKay will probably preside.

COLONEL DURAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, now on his way from Gilgit, is expected very shortly at Gulmarg.

DEATH OF MR. G. P. SANDERSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Superintendent of the Kheddahs, at Mysore, died here to-day. He was on leave, and hoped to go to Cairo for the sake of his health, but died at the residence of Dr. Branfoot, his brother-in-law. He was aged 44.

GOLFING.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has taken to golf.

HORRIBLE TRIPLE MURDER BY A MAHOMEDAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

A horrible triple murder was committed by a Mahomedan this morning. Suspecting his wife of infidelity he made enquiries, and found his own sister and another woman were implicated in the matter. He armed himself with a dao killed all the three in their sleep in the small hours of the morning. He has been arrested.

THE CALCUTTA SWINDLING CASE.

Messrs. Jardine and Skinner's case was called on again to-day. A native book-keeper in the witness-box made some extraordinary disclosures regarding the firm's system of keeping books.

Mr. Quin, one of the assistants, cross-examined, said he had also frequently overdrawn his account from the Banias, occasionally getting large sums to carry on gold share transactions.

Mr. Steuart, a partner in the firm, also examined, admitted that when he was an assistant he did the same, and he always thought it was the Banias' money he was getting. He gave no security and paid no interest. He now believed that it was the firm's money he was supplied with all along.

The case is proceeding.

LORD HARRIS.

POONA, MAY 25.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

H. E. the Governor, it is expected, will leave Mahableshwar on the 3rd of June for Poona. The Army Head-Quarters will be established at Poona about the 15th of June.

SUSPENSION OF A SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSERVANCY.

Mr. J. Dwyer, a Superintendent of Conservancy, Poona, is suspended by Government consequent on the new arrangements that are pending in connection with the reorganization of the Cantonment Magistrate's office.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java arrived here from Bombay and Karachi, this morning.

ADEN, MAY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 25.

H. M.'s Boadicea, from Trincomalee, has arrived,
The mail steamer Ravenna, from China, has arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne left Aden, for Bombay (via Kurrachee) on Monday, the 23rd inst., at 7 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Amazone left Aden, for Zanzibar, on Monday, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅞
4½ per cent. „	67¼
Bar Silver	40⅛

TRADE IN BHOWNUGGER.

A CORRESPONDENT from Kathiawar, regarding the commercial activity of Bhownugger, writes :—The disastrous fire that burnt down three of the cotton presses at Bhownugger about a month ago caused, no doubt, a temporary depression in the cotton market. But the recuperative powers which mercantile communities possess under the auspices of efficient rulers, animated with the same desire as their subjects to keep themselves abreast of the times, nullifies, to a great extent, the effects of unforeseen accidents and disasters. Bhownugger is no exception to the rule, thus proving itself worthy of its fame as a rapidly rising State on this side of India. Within the short space of some three weeks two of the presses have been partly set up, and one now finds the business quarters near the bunder as full of life and vitality as ever.

To an occasional observer or visitor the commercial prosperity of the State is as interesting as it is remarkable. This is owing to the natural the configuration of the Bhownugger creek, to the encouragement given to commercial enterprise by the Chief, and to the intelligent business-like capacity of the people themselves.

During the current cotton season the railway authorities have entered into an arrangement with a well-known Bombay shipping company by which goods can be booked through without any delay or difficulty between any station on the line and Bombay. Enormous quantities of cotton, the staple article of the export trade, are now brought down by the railway and by the country carts from places far and near, from Dhoraji, Jetpur, Lathi, Chetal, &c. The sight at the bunder at present is highly interesting. Thousands of bales of cotton huddled together are awaiting their voyage to Bombay, and there is now a special service of large steamers to meet the increasing demand. The facilities afforded by the Darbar to commercial enterprise in its various aspects, the light import and export duties levied at the bunder, and the excellence of the harbour itself, all combine to render Bhownugger trade so flourishing, and to enable one to predict a bright future for this excellent port.

As the result of my enquiries at Bhownugger I find that every year the value of the total imports ranges from three-quarters of a crore to one crore of rupees, and that of total exports ranges from one and a half crores to two crores, of which cotton contributes by far the largest proportion.

AN expedition will leave Hamburg for the South Pole in July. It is organised by Professor Neumayer, director of the Hamburg Observatory. Dr. Michaelson, the well-known zoologist, will probably be at its head. It has for its object magnetic, meteorological, and zoological observations.

THE MAHABLESHWAR [redacted]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDEN

MAHABLESHWAR

OUR "Week" commenced on Thursd
ladies' rifle competition. There was a
attendance, and a good deal of public int
proceedings. Shooting did not commen
and this was too late. The light was very
about six, after which the trees in the
the target threw their shadows over it.
is generally gusty in this place, especiall
range; but on the whole it was as favou
could be expected, and there was always
shoot between the gusts. The dimensions
target were as follows :—

Bull's-eye	diameter	4	inch.
Inner	„	8	„
Magpie	„	16	„
Outer	„	24	„

The prize was given by H. E. the Governor
there was a large entry. The terms were seven shots at fifty yards, competitors to be handicapped. As ladies' shooting has now become a distinctly popular form of amusement, it may be useful to the public to know how the handicap was arranged and the results. I append a statement, therefore, in detail with order of shooting :—

Handicap Points.	Names,	Points per shot.							Total.
2	Mrs. Salaman	3	4	4	3	5	4	3	28
5	Mrs. Stopford	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	34
Nil	Mrs. Curtis	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	35
5	Mrs. Webb	5	3	4	3	2	3	3	28
3	Mrs. Fagan	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	35
Nil	Mrs. Hexton	4	4	2	4	3	5	5	27
5	Miss Hutchinson	2	4	5	3	2	5	4	30
Nil	Miss Howard	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	30
2	Mrs. Hogg	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	32
3	Mrs. Turner-Jones	4	3	3	5	3	3	5	29
3	Mrs. Fraser	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	30
3	Mrs. Vidal	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	29
1	Mrs. Wilson	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	30
5	Mrs. Jellett	5	5	3	5	5	3	3	34
3	Mrs. FitzHenry	2	3	3	3	4	3	5	26
Nil	Mrs. Curtis	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nil	Mrs. Fagan	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	35

As regards popular opinion on the handicap, it was on the whole considered that a difficult duty had been satisfactorily performed; but there was a general impression amongst the ladies themselves that Mrs. Fagan—the ultimate winner—had been leniently treated. A glance at the record will show that there was some very good shooting. Mrs. Curtis made seven bull's-eyes in succession, and was loudly applauded. Mrs. Fagan scored 32, which with her points brought her up to 35, thus tieing with Mrs. Curtis. At this stage of the proceedings there was a distinct current of sympathy on behalf of Mrs. Curtis. She had shot brilliantly, and had achieved a possible. Why should she not win? Still a handicap is a handicap, and this point is not always sufficiently borne in mind, especially where ladies are concerned. Mrs. Stopford and Mrs. Jellett each got five points, and this brought up their score to 34. They are both quite beginners, and if they care to cultivate the art, I predict they will in time become formidable antagonists. Mrs. Hogg and Miss Howard shot very steadily, but not brilliantly. I need not dwell in detail on the scores of the remainder. They can be studied in the table I have given. The sun was nearly down when the shooting for the final tie commenced. Mrs. Fagan won the toss and led off. Her performance was certainly very good for a beginner, being only one short of a possible. Mrs. Curtis having scored an inner for her first shot, it was, of course, no use going on, and she retired at once, Mrs. Fagan being thus declared the winner amidst much applause.

In the evening there was a dance at Bella Vista which well sustained the reputation of all Government House entertainments. The floor was first-rate going, the supper excellent, and a kind welcome for all. I cannot do better than quote the words of a fair friend, who remarked that it was "*if possible* an even jollier dance than the last." I noticed many pretty gowns—one a pink silk and crepe which had strips of gold embroidery on it, and was beautifully "cut." Another sweet thing in salmon coloured brocade, with a band of brown fur at the edge of the skirt, and the same round the upper part of the bodice, was very becoming to the fair wearer, and had doubtless just been unpacked from Home. A novel feature of this dance was the introduction of the "Barndoor" into the programme. A good many couples took the floor, some of whom danced it very gracefully; the rest with plenty of spirit. The programme was concluded about 1-15 a.m., the room being by no means empty at the last dance.

Friday was on the whole a quiet day, the only event being one of Mr. Crowe's ever-popular rounder parties, but this was as usual well-attended, and every one thoroughly enjoyed the afternoon.

Saturday was the first race day, and the fields were fairly good. As the racing will, no doubt, be dealt with by sporting correspondents, I will only give an outline of the proceedings. The first event was the Hill Derby for all galloways, 13·3 and under; five furlongs. There were five entries, but only four galloways faced the starter. Captain Le Gallais's English mare, Rozel, was considered a certainty, and the betting at the lotteries was 6 to 4 on her. Directly the flag dropped, Rozel went away to the front, and after half of the five furlongs had been negociated, it looked any odds on the favourite. As soon as the hill was reached, however, she appeared to collapse completely, and was passed by Last Straw and Grain in succession. At the turn to the straight, Grain passed Last Straw, and won comfortably by a length.

The next event was a chase for all galloways, 14 hands and under. Steeple-chase course, about a mile-and-a-quarter. There were nine entries, and seven starters. Mr. Cookson, on John Gilpin, made the running followed closely by Shamrock, Fritz, and Mango; the others in close attendance. The pace was very good thoroughout, and with one exception, all the galloways took their fences in good style the first round. On reaching the wall the second time round, Fritz came to grief, and fell heavily. His rider, Captain Brownrigg, was a good deal bruised and shaken, but fortunately not seriously injured. A quarter-of-a-mile from home, Shamrock, who was the favorite, passed John Gilpin, and eventually won after a good race by a length; John Gilpin, second, Mango third and close up.

For the "Hack Stakes," ¾ of a mile, there were only three starters. Zouabe kicked at the start, and was left behind. This left the Arab, Silver Grey, and a Waler, Meg, to compete against each other, and the latter cantered in an easy winner.

For the Scurry, 3 furlongs, for all galloways, C. B.s, 14 hands, and others 13-3, there were six starters. Captain Le Gallais on Joe got the best of the start, and maintained a good lead till he was half-way up the hill. He was then collared by Grain, who won easily by a length; Joe second, and Superb, third.

The last race was for Arab and C.-B. ponies, half-a-mile. There were two false starts, at the second of which Miss Ida proved too much for her rider, and ran away round the course till she again joined her field at the starting post. At the next attempt the ponies were despatched and all but one got well away. Superb led the whole way and won eventually by a lengh; Mango second, and Beyond third, two lengths behind.

The golf scratch tournament was decided on Saturday mornings and was won by Mr. Edgerley, Messrs. Nixon, MacDonald, and Robertson tieing for second place. The scores were not so good as expected, the winner taking 77 strokes to negociate the twelve holes. The next best score was 79. The course, however, is a trappy one, and a small mistake often leads to disastrous results. In addition to this, the players were subjected to innumerable annoyances. Carriages, horsemen, and syces with led horses appeared to obstruct their progress in every direction, and there was no clerk of the course to keep order for them. The ladies' tournament, which is a handicap, is still going on.

The tennis tournament has at last been brought to a conclusion. The gentlemen's singles was won by Captain Newton-King; the ladies and gentlemen's doubles by Captain How and Mrs. Turner-Jones, and the gentlemen's doubles by Captain Newton-King and Mr. Stuart Fraser.

A fresh badminton tournament has been started, the prize for which is given by General Blundell.

[redacted]PAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

ary weekly meeting of the Bombay Muni-
ng Committee was held yesterday after-
the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormus-
ere also present:—Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr.
n, Dr. Balchandra, the Hon. Mr. Fazul-
Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, A. M.
nd Harkisondas Narotumdas.

ROUBLE ABOUT THE WATER-SUPPLY.

ing of the proceedings the chairman
tion of the Municipal Commissioner to
laints that were made in various parts
to the prevailing scarcity of water.
ularly of Dhobie Talao, he said that
been personally made to him that
ient supply of water on first and second
habitants had not nearly sufficient for
s, whilst those living on third and
ot get a drop.

Commissioner said that there was a
Tansa main, near Naigaum Tank
that might account for the com-

pinted out that all the bursts that
had occurred between Coorla and
Bombay, showing that there was something wrong in the work of the contractors on that line. He also observed that the complaints he spoke of were prior to Saturday last.

Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas observed that he had heard complaints of scarce supply from Malabar Hill.

The Chairman said that the vernacular press complained bitterly that in the face of the promises made to the public at the opening of Tansa, that they would have a copious supply of water, there was such a deficiency.

Dr. Viegas also added a word to the general cry of scarcity of water. The residents of Mandvi district did not get a drop of water on the fourth floor of their houses. The President then said that the Tansa supply had not in the least improved the service.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that during the last fortnight the householders in the Fort had been complaining.

The Chairman said that if they had so many bursts during the hot weather what might they expect in the monsoon when there would be a greater rush of water through the pipes?

He thought that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner having been drawn to the matter he trusted something would be done to improve the supply.

FIRE-BRIGADE QUARTERS.

The Committee considered letter No. 3589, dated 19th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that the lease of the present fire brigade quarters at Hornby Road expires on the 30th September next, and that the owner is willing to renew the lease for a term of two years at Rs. 275 per mensem, the Municipality having the option of terminating the lease at the end of one year, in which case the owner is to be paid at the rate of Rs. 300 per mensem for the shorter period. The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the renewal of the lease on the terms stated.

THE TANSA DUCT CONTRACTORS' REQUEST.

The Committee took into consideration a letter from the Commissisoner forwarding a copy of letter from Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Company, in which they ask (*a*) for the return of a part of their deposit, (*b*) that the Corporation should, for a payment of Rs. 5,000, relieve them of the cost of maintenance of the Tansa duct works. Forwarding a copy of the Executive Engineer's report thereon. Stating that, under the contract, the retention of their deposit during the entire maintenance period from 1st February, 1892, to 1st February, 1893, is provided for. The deposit amounts to three lakhs of rupees, and that he (the Commissioner) is inclined to release the lien over half the sum, viz., one-and-a-half lakh of rupees, but is not prepared to recommend for approval the contractors' proposal on the subject of maintenance.

It was resolved to re-consider the matter at the end of the coming monsoon.

THE THEFT OF NEWS.

THE *Pioneer* of the 24th writes as follows on this subject to which we have already drawn attention :—

Curiously little notice has been taken of a brief paragraph, packed away among the law reports of the "Times," regarding a suit which the leading journal has brought against the "St. James's Gazette:" though the issue is one of great importance to that very large section of the public who depend on the daily paper either for amusement or information. It seems that some time ago the leading journal published the first of a series of articles from a roving correspondent, and having learnt by experience what was likely to occur, entered it as copyright at Stationers' Hall the moment it was published, which was about four o'clock in the morning. About noon came out the first edition of the "St. James's Gazette," with the greater part of the copyrighted letter, and the author's name blazoned overhead. Counsel were ready; an injunction was at once applied for and though the motion "was allowed to stand over" for a week, the defendant had to suppress the whole edition in which the "conveyed" letter appeared. It is to be hoped that the case will lead to an exposure, and if necessary to a modification of the law, which will put an end to a system indefinable by any other name than barefaced robbery. We happen to know that the "Times" during the Chilian war paid no less than £1,300 for two telegrams from the scene of the conflict. The news may not have been worth the money—the leading journal buys its foreign intelligence dear—but at all events the telegrams were costly property, and it was hard to see them, or the pith of them, coolly appropriated by afternoon papers. The evil is one which has attained even more formidable dimensions in India than in England. One or two of the leading journals, it is not too much to say, pay for the news of the whole press of the Empire. The system of "conveying," moreover is facilitated by the great distance between the various seats of publication; the result being that a paper which has paid for important information, or obtained it with great difficulty, may arrive in a distant station to find the news already published there in the form of a telegram. The remedy for this state of things we urged upon the attention of Government years ago. In the Australian Colonies it is a penal offence for one paper to use the contents of another within a certain period from the hour of publication, and the law in India ought to be assimilated. More than half the press of India would then probably die of starvation, but the public and the telegraph revenue would benefit in the long run. The matter is one in which Sir Alexander Miller could easily work a great reform.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.

ON Tuesday morning, Jamadar Shaik Oosman Sooleman, of the detective police, proceeded to Chinch Bunder, Nowrojee Hill, in company of Mahomed Aga, head constable of the Poona Police, and there arrested Gunpati Bapoo Walke, who was then sitting in the shop of Shawalia Ram's firm. The man is alleged to have murdered his wife, named Gaya, aged 16 years, about six years ago, in the village of Koregaum. The accused, it is stated, suspected his wife of infidelity, and on the evening of 4th January, 1886, took her to a field of sugar-cane, and there after seriously assaulting her with a spade he threw her into a well situated in the field. The unfortunate girl's dead body was recovered from the well next day. The accused ran away to Bombay, and here he lived at Chinch Bunder, and worked at bunders as a coolie. A few days ago Gala Rama, the father-in-law of the accused, came to Bombay, and to his surprise found the accused at Chinch Bunder, and at once recognized him. He immediately went back to Poona, and there communicated the news to the police authorities. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of the accused and sent to Bombay by the Constable Mahomed Aga for execution through Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police. The accused was, when arrested, placed before Sirdar Bahadur Abdoolally. The accused is said to have made a confession of his guilt. He stated that he murdered his wife by throwing her into the well, because she had undue intimacy with one Narayen. The accused was sent back to Poona for trial.

A FAKIR, wearing nearly five maunds of iron chains and bands on him, recently left the cantonment station at Meerut. The railway authorities declined to allow him to travel as a passenger, but sent him as goods by weight, in spite of his argument that native women were never charged for their anklets and bangles. The iron absorbed the heat so much that the man had to be incessantly sprinkled with water. He is an old man, and nearly died at the station.

THE CYCLONE AT MAURITIUS.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

NEWS of the terrible cyclone at Mauritius on the 29th ult. has already been made known through our telegraphic columns, and the appalling loss of life and property told of, has been more than verified by the detailed account that has now come to hand. The British India steamer Umballa arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday morning, from Mauritius, and Captain J. R. P. Alexander, whose vessel was fortunate enough to weather the terrible disturbance, has communicated the following facts to our representative :—The population of the unfortunate island appears to have been absolutely ignorant of the awful catastrophe that was about to visit them. As early as six in the morning of the day of the disaster a strong wind was blowing from north-east by east, and by one o'clock in the afternoon it had increased to a cyclone with a velocity of 104 miles an hour. This great increase in the storm was early in the day discredited by Professor Meldrum, a great authority on cyclones, who telegraphed from the Observatory that he did not consider the storm serious. The wind was then travelling at 54 miles, and the Professor computed it would not increase beyond 56 miles, and there was no cause for fear. Shortly after that unfortunate prognostication, the storm had increased to such an extent that the telegraph line from the Observatory were destroyed, and the cyclone had commenced its work of destruction. Captain Alexander was on board his vessel anchored in the stream off the town. There was a large number of ships anchored near him, and when the wind had freshened into a gale in response to a warning given from the shore all vessels struck their top-gallant masts, looked to their moorings, and made all "snug" to meet the approaching storm. The following is from the Umballa's log, and will show the progress of the storm during the thirteen hours it existed. At 6 a.m., the barometer was at 29·58, weather threating, 8 a.m. 29·53, 9 a.m. 29·47, wind freshening from the N. E. by E., with strong gests; 11-30 a.m., 29·39; 1-15 p.m. 28·15, wind blowing with terrific force and the harbour a mass of blinding spray; 2 p.m., barometer, 27·89, wind changed to N. W., 2·37 p.m. 27·91, wind still increasing, and then blowing from W. S., 3 p.m., barometer 27·89, wind round to W. S. W., and blowing with terrible velocity; 3-15 p.m., barometer had risen slightly to 27·89; but the wind had not lessened in its fury, and was blowing in tremendous gusts, and the vessels were dragging their anchors to eastward. At 5-33 p.m., the barometer was at 29·30, and there were indications that the cyclone had spent its fury. By that time, however, the whole of the vessels in the stream had either broken from their moorings or dragged their anchors, and were battered against each other, and were thrown in a confused mass on the shore. Captain Alexander describes the storm as being so terrific that it was impossible to see or do anything, and the sea was one mass of spray, and every vessel was at the mercy of wind and water. The buffeting of the vessels was exceedingly heavy, many had a great part of their rigging carried away, and were often in great danger of being stove in. The shore was a wonderful sight of confusion, the vessels were stranded in every position, and many so badly damaged that they will never come off again. The Umballa was, however, one of the fortunate ones, and although she remained stranded for five days, she eventually was floated by being lightened of about 600 tons of cargo. The Strathspey is a total wreck, the I. L. Skolfield, and barque Aconcague are badly on the ground; the G. M. Tucker and the Eurydice are also in bad positions, whilst the John Davey is not likely to float again. The Leander and the Sierra Parima may be got off, and the Amaranth was got off, and the Queen of Scots and the Ballore, it is expected, are likely to float; the Pentakota came off after a day; the French barque Alsace-Lorraine is not likely to come off the shore and the Invertay may float. The most extraordinary case was that of the sailing vessel the Oaklands, which was driven high upon the shore and got her bow-spirit across the railway track running at the north end of the island. The position of the vessel for a considerable time after the storm impeded the railway traffic. Another indication of the terrible force of the storm was that the Place d'Armes was strewn with small crafts which had been washed up by the tidal wave. The s. s. Albeo was anchored at the bell-buoy when the storm commenced, and she immediately put out to sea. She returned the next day, and had suffered so severely that her main mast was carried away. The barque Lady Harewood also left her mooring at the bell-buoy before the storm broke, but up to the time Captain Alexander left Mauritius nothing had been heard of her, and it was feared she had been unable to weather the cyclone. The Captain of the vessel Aboyne which came into Mauritius after the storm, stated that he saw the Lady Harewood to the south-west of the Island dismasted. These facts pretty accurately described what took place amongst the shipping, but as bad as matters were, they were rendered as nothing compared with the horrible tragedy that was enacted in the city. So great was the destruction that all sources of information were for days closed, and the offices of the local papers wrecked, and in some cases the principals killed.

The only paper which gives any indication of what the effects in the city were is a copy of *The Merchants and Planters Gazette* of the 4th May, and from it we make the subjoined extracts: Captain Alexander says that half the buildings in the western side of the town were completely wrecked, and the loss of life was very great. The soldiers were working amongst the ruins and recovering the wounded and dead from the *debris*. The buildings which sufferred most were the wooden structures, whilst the substantial buildings such as the public buildings, and banks withstood the cyclone. The part of the town where the havoc was greatest was Port Louis and Rose Hill, where the loss of life was appalling. In the outlying districts the destruction was also great, and fifty per cent. of the crops destroyed. His Grace Archbishop Meurin, in writing an appeal for funds of relieve the distress, said that from six to seven thousand people were killed, and as many injured. He also said that sixteen churches were destroyed. Every available place is crowded with the injured, and the remaining churches are utilised as hospitals. Appeals are being made in every direction for funds, and a list has been opened at the Mansion House, London. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the Creole and Chinese population to assist in the work of clearing the streets on account of the exorbitant sums demanded for their labour.

THE POSITION AFTER THE STORM.

The frightful disaster which has befallen our Colony, says the *Merchants' and Planters' Gazette*, has spread dismay, ruin, death, and mourning in all our community. In the space of a few hours, the whole island has been ruined and thousands of poor creatures are cast about the town and throughout all the island without shelter or any means of subsisting—their only sole prospect being that of Government support. A large number of planters—we might say the greater number—had their mills blown down and are consequently prevented from having their crop made, however small it may be; on the other hand, the poor classes will be starving in a few days, as the daily articles of food, rice, and bread, and fish have reached fabulous prices through the means of a most scandalous "ring." In presence of such a calamitous position, we believe that Government is bound to take immediate steps to remedy the evils so far as possible. When a few years ago the French Colony of La Martinique was visited by a like calamity, the French Government voted *at once* 1,000,000 francs without counting what came later. We trust that our British Government shall know how to behave in the present frightful circumstances. His Honor the officer administering the Government of Mauritius, has had the misfortune of being in charge of our Colony in perhaps the most critical times our island has seen—but we, all of us, know his kind and generous feelings—we know that he is in touch with us, and rely confidently on him. The very first measures taken by him in Executive Council prove that he will not shrink from the responsibility of imperious and crushing demands that are required by our present calamity.

Yet, there is a great deal to be done, and we rely on Mr. Jernigham's firmness and independence to do the needful. There is not the slightest doubt that we must use our Reserve Fund, until the Home Government comes to our help; and Home must assist a Colony which, since it has become part of the British Empire, has never cost it a farthing.

A contemporary speaks of contracting a loan; but such an operation requires time; and another thing that we must consider, and a main point, too, is that English firms will hardly lend money to a colony that threatens ruin. So that the only means we have is to draw upon our Reserve Fund, or upon the Crown agents. After having given shelter and food to the destitute, the very next measure to adopt is to lend to such sugar-estate owners who will require it, a certain sum in advance to enable them to rebuild their mills and make whatever crop they may find. We also suggest that a Standing Committee be appointed at once, consisting of all the elected and inofficial members. Thousands of house owners were ruined on Friday last, and those people whose houses might be repaired should obtain a loan from Government, according to the value of the building,—this amount to be paid yearly, or quarterly, or monthly according to agreement. We submit the foregoing suggestions to the kindconsideration of our acting Governor, and rely on him to do his utmost and his best.

DECISION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Storekeeper-General is going to send to each district one hundred bags rice and fifty bags dholl to be distributed amongst the needy.

Instructions have been given to the Storekeeper-General to the effect that after the fourth instant, rice and other provisions are not to be issued to any men who are able to work.

The director of forests and gardens, the magistrates of each district and every inspector of police, or police officer in charge of a district, are authorised to give permission for the removal from any crown land within one mile from the sea shore, and from any Pas Geometriques which are not based, of trees which are lying on the ground and of broken branches of trees still standing, where such permission is applied for by any person requiring trees to rebuild or repair his house which has been destroyed or damaged by the hurricane.

RESOLUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

At a meeting held yesterday (May 2), at Government House, Port Louis, it was resolved in Executive Council :—That Government will be responsible for the payment of provisions required by Land owners being employers of labor, during a period of one month for their men and cattle, to such amount as will be approved by a committee composed of the President of the Chamber of Agriculture, the two Vice-Presidents and two other members to be nominated by the Chamber (three members forming a quorum); it being clearly understood that as soon as the Council of Government assembles an Ordnance will be passed to give the Government a privilege in the first rank to secure all sums which the Government may be called upon to pay in consequence of such guarantee.

True Extract.
(S.) F. A. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary to Committee.

NEWS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

Through the kindness of a correspondent we are enabled to supply the following information concerning the district of Riviere du Rempart. We are told that, on the whole, the destructive element that has visited our unfortunate Colony, has been merciful for that quarter, as our correspondent says that if we have a few days of good sunshine the sugar canes will thrive and yield a tolerable crop. Nevertheless some estates have suffered cruelly and amongst others "Le Plessis," "La Petit Rosalie," "Mon Loisir," "Belle Vue," "The Mount," and "Mon Rocher." Most of the above mentioned estates have had their machinery destroyed or damaged. On "Antoinette" Estate, Mr. Dubois and Mr. Ducler des Ranches have been wounded, whilst they were helping the poor coolies who were half mad with terror and seeking assistance in every direction.

Our correspondent informs us that while he has to deplore the loss of a great deal of property, he has, unfortunately, to lament the loss of many lives—poor people who were crushed to pieces under their houses, or killed when seeking a shelter.

VESSELS DAMAGED.

We publish a list of the vessels in harbour that have suffered, more or less during the hurricane.

	tons.
Steamers.	
Amaranthe	1,750 (Fr) grounded.
Gladiator	451 (Eng) grounded.
Invertay	828 (Fr) grounded.
Pentakota	2,209 (Eng) damaged.
Rosolu	38 (Col) grounded.
Umballa	1,241 (Eng) grounded.
Normandy	416)Mal) damaged.
Sailing Vessels.	
Aconcagua	457 (Eng) grounded.
Alphonsine	1,753 (Col) damaged.
Ambulant	191 (Col) damaged.
Euridice	1,465 (Eng) grounded.
Evelina	41 (Col) grounded.
Genevie	499 (Eng) grounded.
John Davie	1,013 (Eng) grounded.
Leander	848 (Eng) grounded.
Oaklands	995 (Eng) damaged.
Queen of Scots	1,373 (Eng) grounded.
Rio Loge	241 (Eng) damaged.
Skathsfey	318 (Eng) grounded.
Sierra Perima	1,430 (Eng) damaged.
Suzanne	232 (Col) grounded.
Town of Liverpool	286 (Col) damaged.
Vellore	2,631 (Eng) grounded.
William Wilson	390 (Eng) damaged.
Alsace-Lorraine	699 (Fr) grounded.
Soondirum	19 (Fr) Sunk.
Princess Wilhelmie	370 (Dutch) damaged.
I. L. Skolfield	1,375 (Amer) grounded.
Teresa Cosulick	1,525 (Aust) damaged.

THE CHINAMEN.

John Chinaman takes advantage of the present hard circumstances, and has in certain districts raised to an exorbitant price articles of prime necessity, selling, for instance, a small loaf at C 0·08 and a pound of ordinary rice at Rs. 0·10.

OUR CREOLES.

The Creoles exhibit a most disgusting ill-feeling. They will not give the least help to assist in the recovery of the dead bodies, and claim the most extravagant fare for the merest trifle.

ARCHBISHOP MEURIN.

The Government having requested the Catholic Archbishop to join with the constituted authorities for the purpose of centralizing the assistance to be tendered to the destitute, his Grace the Archbishop has complied, and the meeting which was to take place to-morrow at the bishop's Palace has been postponed.

CHINESE SUBSCRIPTION.

The Chinese merchants intend to meet this week for the purpose of setting on foot a subscription fund to relieve the destitute.

AT THE POST OF HONOUR.

We consider it our duty to give the public the names of the brave and generous men who were prominent, throughout the dangers of Friday last, and truly deserve that their names be registered in the bosom of all noble and generous characters. They are :—Drs de Chazal and Luther, Revd Pendavis, Inspector Trew, Noel Couve, Lt. Fraser, Geo. Mayer (junior) Henry Lavers, Edgar de Chazal, Wm Hobbs. (Professor, Royal College), H. de Comsmarmond, Maxime Dupont, Clement Pitot, Leon Noel, Geo. Wilson, Pierre Laroque, Pieire Leclezio, E. Schmidt, F. de Rosemond, A. Tyack, M. Martin, Wilfrid Mayer, Ned. Mayer, George Feuilherade, A. Tourrette, Agg. Bouslanger.

CIVIL HOSPITAL.

At the Civil Hospital 489 deaths have been reported; at Plaines Wilhems 200, and Grand Port 50.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN HAYDEN, Adjutant of the Simla Volunteers, returned from leave last week.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PRETYMAN, Commanding the Sirhind district, arrived at Simla a few days ago.

THE Government of India have decided that the troops doing duty at Mekran are to be considered on field service.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BOYCE COMBE, C. B., Commanding Sind District, left Karachi for England on the 13th instant, on sixty days' privilege leave.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. JOPP, Resident and Commander of the troops at Aden, has proceeded home on 60 days' privilege leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Stace, C. B., is officiating as Resident during the General's absence.

THE Ordnance Artificers to be sent to Aden and Bombay for the care of the range-finders will be trained under Colonel Watkin, and will come out with the instruments. They will be relieved every five years by other trained men from England, and will be attached to the Royal Artillery Staff while in India.

THE attention of the Accountant General, Military Department, is being called to the necessity there is for the issue of a new edition of the instructions for the payment of British Troops in India. Attention has been drawn to this subject before. The book is so altered and realtered that very little of the original matter stands, and as a book of reference in every Military Office and British Corps in India, it is high time that it was replaced by a new issue.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NUMBERS of Afghan refugees, even those who have quite recently been deported from Kabul, says the frontier paper, are returning thither on the special invitation of the Amir, the invitation being in many cases, if not all, accompanied by the payment of sums of money for travelling expenses, &c. During the last few years the Amir appears to have governed his country with a view to depopulating it ; now no effort is too great to get those that are still alive back again. A rumour also reaches our contemporary also that the Amir has released all the prisoners in the Kabul jail, except twelve men who are accused of murder. This, too, might be given an alarmist interpretation ; but is, of course, sufficiently accounted for by the severity of the cholera epidemic in Kabul ; while the desire, of the Amir to induce Afghan refugees to return is equally accounted for by the fact that the recent census showed that the population of Afghanistan was decreasing so rapidly, that the Amir placed on the throne of a country producing "only men and, stones," had every prospect of handing it over, tenanted by stones only to his successor.

THE introduction into the North-West Provinces of the new system of levying a still-head duty varying with the strength of the spirits distilled, set the Kalwars to work to find out some means of evasion, and the distillers of Benares, with the aid of a Bengali doctor in that city, says the *Pioneer*, made the discovery that by mixing sufficient sugar with the spirit, the hydrometer test could be evaded so far that liquor considerably over proof could be made to pass between 48 and 52 degrees under proof, and thus be charged with the lower rate of duty. The credit of detecting this fraud lies with Munshi Hanuman Prasad, Abkari Superintendent of Benares, who has received the thanks of the Board of Revenue for bringing the matter to light. Since then all other districts have been warned, with the result that the admixture of sugar has been given up, to the great chagrin of the Kalwar and profit of the Government.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 14th May was 270, against 240 and 248 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 97. There were 55 deaths from cholera, against 59 and 54 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 30. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 13 deaths from tetanus against 11 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 84 and 32 respectively, against 72 and 13 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·2 per mile per annum, against 22·7 the mean.

FROM many stations in Northern India reports have come in of heavy dust and thunderstorms on Sunday. The effect in every instance has been a heavy fall in the temperature. The excessively high temperature prevailing in Upper India should materially contribute to bringing on the monsoon with a rush when the moisture-laden currents begin to sweep inland. Taking for instance, the weather report for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A.M. on the 20th instant, it will be seen that the maxima in the Punjab was at Montgomery, Multan, and Kushab, where over 118 ° were recorded. At Delhi, Sirsa, Ludhiana, Lahore, and Sialkot the range was from 114 ° to 116 °. In the North-Western Provinces, Allahabad, and Agra, on the same day, scored over 115 °, and at most of the other reporting-stations the heat was abnormally great. But most remarkable of all were the reports from the hill-stations ; Murree came first with nearly 95 °, Ranikhet and Mussoorie following with over 89 °, and Simla touching 83 °. The night temperatures, too, were largely above the average, the excess ranging from 13 ° at Simla to 17 ° at Murree. The season is truly an exceptional one, but good rains should come at an early date if the "furnace" of the plains fulfils its mission of causing an indraught from the sea.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for week ending 14th May, were Rs. 12,68,754-9-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,95,235-12-11. Increase Rs. 1,73,518-12-1. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 14th May, 1892, Rs. 2,01,48,758-10-5. From 1st January, 1891, to 16th May, 1891, Rs. 2,00,03,170-3-3. Increase, Rs. 1,45,588-7-2. Miles open for week ending 14th May, 1892, 1,552¾. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Increase 27¼. Per mile open for week ending 14th May, 1892, Rs. 817-1-8. Corresponding week last year Rs. 717-15-3. Increase Rs. 99-2-5.

FROM Paris the *New York Herald* gets a sensational story, which requires confirmation, respecting the downfall of Kiamil Pacha. Last July the Sultan urged France and Russia to a vigorous stroke to oust the English from Egypt. The Khedive was given to understand that, unless he categorically demanded the evacuation of Egypt, the Porte would find the means of forcing him to abdicate. The conspiracy was scarcely ripe when the English fleet suddenly appeared off Alexandria, and caused a collapse. Kiamil was suspected of having betrayed the secret, and the Sultan summarily dismissed him. The momentary occupation of the island of Sigri in the September following, was evidence of Lord Salisbury's ill-humour.

NINE HUNDRED and ninety Nonconformist Ministers in Ireland have presented a protest to Mr. Gladstone against Home Rule. In acknowledging its receipt the right hon'ble gentleman said he did not derive any new information from their expressions of opinion. When asked whether this reply was not somewhat contemptuous, he excused himself from further discussion on the plea of engagements.

TEN Jewesses and one Jew have been tried at Vilna, in Russia, for a wholesale system of infanticide for the sake of money. The bodies of sixty-five children, mostly new-born, were traced to them, but the exact number of little victims is not ascertained. A curious part of the case is that the police investigations extended over three years before they were able to secure the gang. Six of the women and the male prisoner were sentenced to varying terms of hard labour of from six to twenty years.

THAT nice question, "What is a Labour candidate ?" has cropped up at Devonport. The two Liberal candidates claim also to be Labour candidates one of them, Mr. Morton, being a barrister, and the other, Mr. Kearley, a tea-dealer. But Mr. Robert Harvey, the new Conservative candidate, also claims to be quite as good a Labour candidate as either of them, for he has worked inside and outside a boiler, and has put together the most complicated machinery.

THE reconstruction of the Victorian Ministry after the general election will be productive of a unique and interesting incident. The Hon. John Gavan Duffy retires from the Postmaster-Generalship to become Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. As his father (Sir Charles Gavan Duffy) presided over the deliberations of the same Chamber for some years, we will thus see the unprecedented selection of father and son for the Speakership of the same Parliament during the life-time of both.

MR. ELLIOT, of Leigham, a Devon squire, has left £1,000 each, as well as annuities of £50, to his footman and coachman, and £500 to his cook. Personal servants seldom come in for legacies of this sort from male employers. Ladies are more generous. Mrs. Heywood, the widow of the Manchester banker, left £3,000 to her butler and £2,000 to his daughter. The old lady whom Mr. Gee, of Dewhurst, served as footman, was even more generous, for she endowed him during her life-time, not only with all her worldly goods, but with herself. This was the lucky legatee who showed his gratitude to his counsel, Mr. Pearson, Q.C., by leaving his entire fortune of £150,000 to that gentleman's son. Even stranger was the exception of Mr. Currie, of Newtoniards, who a few months before his death threw his forester a parcel containing £17,000 of stock, gave his shepherd scrip for £13,000, and cheques for £3,000 to two others in his employ. His will gave £6,000 to the coachman, and £30,000, in addition to the estate of Newtonairds, to the lucky shepherd, who commenced life on the land he now owns as a "herd laddie."

IN Mr. Yate Carrington, who died on Sunday (1st instant), at his house in St. John's-wood, after a long illness, we have lost a most successful animal painter. Most of his life was spent at Stockport, near Manchester, where his family is well-known ; but his art brought him to London. He was only thirty-five when he died, but his reputation was already a wide one, and the absence of his striking pictures of dog-life will be a loss to future Academy exhibitions. He was a true lover of dogs, and Teufel, his fox terrier, was his favourite subject ; but Teufel is dead, and his master has not long survived him. Only a little over a year ago Mr. Carrington published a life of his old friend.

THE Vagabonds' Club, which has confirmed hitherto to Bohemian traditions by dining at a tavern, held their last monthly dinner, at the Helborn Restaurant. The Club has now its compiement of fifty members, among the latest elected to the "glorious fellowship" of the Vagabonds being Messrs. Rudyard Kipling, J. M. Barrie, Barry Payn, and Conan Doyle.

THE German Emperor intends to visit England at the end of July, but on this occasion his visit will be purely private. The Queen has signified to him that owing to the melancholy deaths in the Royal Family she will not be able to receive him in any way formally, and that he would not be able to attend any function of a public character like Goodwood Races or the Naval Review. He will, therefore, come quite privately in his yacht, the Hohenzollern, and will live on board it in the Solent for a week. He will, of course, pay the Queen a private visit, at Osborne, and will be invited to dinner quite privately. His racing yacht, the Meteor, is to compete in the Cowes Regatta, and it is with the object of seeing its powers and hope of witnessing its triumph that the Emperor is coming.

ARRANGEMENTS are now well advanced for the Imperial Congress of Chambers of Commerce, which is to be held in London. It will meet in one of the halls of the City Guilds—probably the Merchant Taylors'. Delegates have been appointed from the Chambers of Commerce at Melbourne, Sydney, Toronto, and other Colonial centres, as well as from the leading Chambers throughout the United Kingdom.

THERE is much talk at present in French aristocratic circles of the young Duc d'Uzes and his projected African journey. Republican France can still show a respectable list of dukedoms. Thirty date from the old Monarchy, seventeen from the First Empire, nine from the Restoration, and four from the Second Empire. Three ancient titles have passed to foreign countries. The oldest duke is M. de Mortemart, born in 1804 ; the youngest, the Duc de Guiche, born in 1879.

WHATEVER may be Mr. Gladstone's virtues—and according to some critics they are few—he does not, and never did, indulge in the habit of smoking. Therefore, there could be no ground-work for a mendacious paragraph respecting him that apparently has been going the rounds of the American papers. According to such enlightened authorities, Mr. Gladstone was overcome by sickness, and had to break down in a speech in a debate in the House of Commons in 1848, on account of having tried to smoke a strong cigar that had been given him by Sir James Graham. Mr. Gladstone having been written to for confirmation of the statement, replied as follows :—"Dear Sir,—There is no foundation for the story you have kindly made known to me." It may be noted that Lord Salisbury is not only a non-smoker, like Mr. Gladstone, but had besides a virulent detestation of the fumes of tobacco.

ATTEMPTS are being made on both sides of the House of Commons to give legislative protection to witnesses in the position of Hood, the Cambrian station-master. Mr. Yerburgh, the Conservative Member for Chester and Sir Charles Russell have both given notice of Bills. That of Sir Charles would give a Court of Summary Jurisdiction power to punish any person who intimidates or victimises a witness in a public inquiry. The penalty would be six months' imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding £500, any part of which may be awarded to the aggrieved person as compensation. The Bill is strict in its provisions ; but we fear that a body of railway directors would always find some means of evading it.

WHEN the Club train which left Paris on the 5th ultimo for London arrived at Amiens it was discovered that a dressing-bag containing jewellery and other valuables to the amount of 80,000 francs and a basket containing a pet monkey were missing. The same passenger was robbed on Tuesday of his purse containing from 15,000 to 18,000 francs ; and it is believed the same thief "shadowed" him and ultimately stole the jewel-case. It is reported that bonds and money to the value of about a million francs have been stolen from an Eastern Railway delivery waggon in Paris.

Is trial by telephone legal ? In a recent case in Ohio the defendant, by reason of illness, could not appear. Having a telephone between his house and and the court, however, he was examined over the wire, and the judge's decision was communicated to him by the same channel. The legality of the verdict is now challenged, and the knotty point is under consideration.

THE following letter has been published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—Would you kindly publish this letter. I was 27 years in India as a Jockey. No man was better known, as I was looked on by all as an Honest Good Jockey. I was the Governor-General's Jockey—also the Commandering Chief's Jockey—also I have won great Races for all the princable officers that was out in India at these times—in all parts of India and all looked on me as a man of money—but I got Deceised in my feet—and was obliged to give up India. I spent my money in Doctors and Hospitles, &c., but to no use. I get no better. I went in to the union workhouse at Beverley where I am now and as been 4 years. I am completely Destitute. Oh Sir, I wish you would stand my friend and to make Nnown my condition. My old Masters and Implyers would soon help me. I shall not be able to work agane as my Deceise is Dropsy.—Hopeing you do all you can for me—oblige your obedient servant, H. Hackney, care of T. Welbourn, Grovehill, near Beverley, Yorkshire.

SOMETHING like a scene occurred in Burlington House on "Varnishing Day," and it is being much talked about by artists. The occasion of it was this : Mr. J. R. Reid, the Scottish artist, found his "The Mate of the Magpie's Wedding" skied, and, being very worth, he hunted up Mr. Gow, one of the hangers, and a brother Scot, and asked him, "Why is this ?" Mr. Gow protested that it was none of his doing, and referred him to the other hangers. Then Mr. Reid, after search, found Mr. Frank Dicksee, and asked him, "Why is this ?" Mr. Dicksee attempted to make some defence, but Mr. Reid's vehemence of indignation overwhelmed him. The scene was witnessed by a crowd of artists, the majority of whom, being "outsiders" like Mr. Reid, and some of them, like him also, suffering from too much "sky," enjoyed it immensely, and are now prophesying that it will lead to results. This treatment is the more difficult to understand because the picture is one of Mr. Reid's best, and, further, because in France and Germany Mr. Reid holds high rank.

AT a quarter to two o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th instant Mr. Goldsmid, jeweller, of Victoria-street, Birmingham, arrived at Exchange station from Liverpool with several sample bags of jewellery worth a very considerable sum. He engaged a badge porter to convey his luggage to the establishments of customers in this city on whom he intended to call during the day in furtherance of his business. Subsequently Mr. Goldsmid went into a shop and left the porter with the cart on which were the sample cases outside. The man busied himself with looking at the contents in the shop window, and on turning to the handcart again he was startled to find that in the meantime one of the bags had disappeared. The stolen goods are said to be worth about £2,000. Great sensation was created this morning by the news that Mr. Goldsmid, who was staying at a Manchester Hotel, had committed suicide ; he was found dead in his bed, apparently from the effects of poison. There is still no trace of the thieves.

THE FORMATION OF EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN BATTERIES.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

I. Long or Short Service Enlistment.—We are of the opinion that for our people we should have long service enlistment. We would have our young men look upon soldiering as their life-work. It is the kind of enlistment which worked so well for many years in the old East India Company's Army and which has been found to work so well in the native army. There are also manifest advantages to the State in having long service men. For example, under the short service system a man enlists for, say, six years. On the completion of his term he is in the full vigour of his youth, and if he is any good at all he should be an efficient well-trained soldier. To send such a valuable article about his business, probably to roam about his native town a discontented man, seems to us unwise. In the case of British soldiers, the short service system is now generally acknowledged to be quite unsuited to the requirements of India, and before long we may reasonably expect to see a return to special long service enlistment, as in former days. Each soldier has now to be brought out, and at the end of his short service, sent home at the expense of the State. The number of reliefs is necessarily very large, and each soldier on relief costs the State a large sum of money. In the course of 21 years (the time a long service man would serve) three or four short service men would have been brought out of India, trained, and set free. We think it both economical for the State and expedient for the men that enlistment should be, as it was in former times, for a first period of 12 years, and that after the completion of that time there should be optional re-engagement for a further period of nine years.

II. Privilege of Purchasing Discharge.—During the whole period of service, we would allow the men to purchase their discharge, if so minded, according to the sliding scale in force in former days of long service enlistment. After a certain number of years free discharges might be granted on certain conditions.

III. Service for pension.—After 21 years we would grant a pension, but we would not compel a man to go, against his will, simply because he had put in sufficient service for a pension. If found fit we would let him serve on until he wished to retire, or was declared unfit. In this way we think the service would become popular. The regiment would be looked upon as a home, and the sons would follow the profession of their fathers from generation to generation. Whichever way we look at the question we are forced to the conclusion that long service with pension is preferable.

IV. Should Enlistment be for "General Service all over India," or in the "Madras Command" only ?—We have considered this question very carefully, and were at first of opinion that "Geneal Service all over India" would be preferable as giving a moral ambitious scope to the proposed Eurasian batteries. On reconsideration, however, and after consultation with some of the highest military authorities in the Presidency, men who remember the old East India Company's Presidential Regiment before the Mutiny, we have come to the conclusion that "Service in the Madras Command" should be asked for. This, of course, would not preclude the batteries from service elsewhere in India, or even outside India, in time of war or necessity ; but for administrative purposes it would be well for the batteries to remain localised as long as the presidential system is in force. The idea of Eurasian batteries is entirely a Madras idea, and it would be advisable not to run the risk of incurring discouragement from unfriends amongst the military authorities of other parts of India, while the batteries are settling down to their work and showing what they are really capable of. As long as the batteries remain in the Madras command we may feel sure of encouragement and help, for the military authorities here would be as interested in the success of the experiment as the men themselves.

V. Pay.—This is a most important point. In the first place we cannot fairly expect our men to have any advantage in this respect over the British soldier, but at the same time we see no sound reason why he should receive less pay, for the mode of living is very much the same in both cases. We think they should be paid as British soldiers. It will make them think themselves such. The old R. A. Eurasian driver got English pay. Those who still survive get English pensions. The difference will not be much, but we would advise to pay them as British soldiers and it will go a long way to make them such. The store sergeants of the Gun Carriage Factory get British pay and are very proud of it. It is a factor that may be made a great use of.

VI. Good Conduct Pay.—After there years' service, with no entries in the regimental defaulter book during the last two years, we would give one good conduct stripe to carry with it one penny per day and further good conduct stripes and pay on the same lines that are in force in the British service.

VII. Pension.—After 21 years' service we would grant a pension the same as the British soldier gets,

VIII. Invalid Pensions.—Proportionate pensions based on the maximum might be granted after 15 years' service. Special pensions should be granted in the case of those who were invalided owing to wounds or injuries received in the discharge of duty.

IX. Non-Commissioned Officers.—For non-commissioned officers there should be an enhanced rate of pay and pension, based upon the scale of difference now prevailing in the British army.

X. Clothing and Necessaries.—Every man should be provided with a free kit on enlistment, and be supplied with clothing, bedding, &c.,&c., just in the same way as the British soldier.

XI. Rations.—We think our men should be on the same footing as the British soldier in this respect. It is a matter of detail to fix the sort of diet.

XII. Accomodation.—Barracks should be provided for the single men, and married quarters for the married, the same as for the British soldier.

XIII. Should Married Men be Enlisted and if so, in what Proportion ?—This is an important question, and of course there are arguments for and against. As a matter of fact there is no law to prevent a soldier getting married, and it goes without saying that quite a number will marry with or without sanction. On the one hand it is advisable for obvious reasons to have some hard and fast restrictions, and on the other hand we have to bear in mind that our community is essentially a marrying one A very large number of parents consider it a solemn duty to get their children married and settled as early as possible. We should also consider that we aim at making our soldier's career a life long one as it were, and such being the case we must make very liberal allowances, otherwise we condemn a man to a life of celibacy or offer a premium to vice. Having given the subject considerable thought, and remembering that the batteries are to be garrison batteries and not usually liable to be sent into the field or on the march, we have to come to the conclusion that at the start we might enlist 25 per cent. of married men, and this percentage might be allowed all through for privates After the first formation of the batteries we would allow marriage only after three years' service and one good conduct badge. Non-commissioned officers should be treated like their British conferers in this respect. Marriage without permission should be discouraged as much as possible. Vacancies should be filled up according to priority of application, and as a reward for applicants who have long service and good conduct to recommend them. Marriage with natives should never be sanctioned, and on no account should a native woman be brought on to the strength of the regiment.

XIV. "Pay, &c., of Married Women and their Children"—We would put the married women and children on the same footing as regards pay, rations, clothing, &c., as those belonging to the British army at present.

XV. Standard.—We would fix the standard height at five feet five inches, and the chest measurement at 32 inches.

XVI. Age.—We would take on promising lads up to standard from 16, and even under standard if there is a likelihood of development ; but we would not allow service to count till 18. No man's age should exceed 30 when enlisted,

XVII. Parentage.—Every candidate for enlistment must produce satisfactory proof that he is an Anglo-Indian or comes within our definition of Eurasian, *i.e.*, one whose father, mother, grandfather or grandmother was either a European or American or descendant of such, *i.e.*, "Eurasian." There will necessarily be a conglomeration of shades of complexion, but this cannot possibly be avoided. A wise and just discretion must be used in admitting recruits.

XVIII. Inducements for Recruits.—Well-conducted intelligent men should have the chance of being made non-commissioned officers. Fairly well-educated men might be drafted into the Commissariat and Ordinance Department or to the D. P. W. through the C. E. College. In short, they should have the same chances to raise and improve themselves as the British soldiers.

XIX. Will the Eurasian Soldier be the less Costly ?—We think decidedly so, for the following reasons :—

1. A short service soldier, it is said, costs the State £100 to bring him to India. Every six years he has to be replaced. Thus four trips out and four trips home means £800. Even assuming half of this to be nearer the mark, our 21 year soldier would save the state £400 !

2. Cost of transport for families between England and India would be saved.

3. There would be less mortality owing to Anglo-Indians and Eurasians being acclimatised.

4. No expensive invaliding to England would be necessary.

5. It would not be necessary to send the men to Hill Depots.

6. It would not be necessary to have a regimental interpreter and his staff.

XX. Conclusion.—In conclusion we would remark that the enlistment of Eurasians in the artillery is not the novel experiment that it is regarded in many quarters. The Madras army records show that in September, 1857, a company of East Indian drivers consisting of two sergeants, two corporals and forty-four drivers was raised for the service of the Madras Artillery upon terms almost identical with those recommended by us above. As regards pay and allowances, good conduct pay, rations, allowance to families, pensions, clothing and barrack supplies and accommodation the company was on exactly equal footing with European artillerymen. In the first instance the men deemed eligible for service *were entertained*, and after they had been pronounced fit for their duties they were regularly attested to serve the same period as European Artillerymen. This procedure should, we think, be adopted with the Eurasian garrison batteries now proposed. It would be more likely to ensure success, and would be more satisfactory than direct enlistment both to Government and the men themselves. In the same way promotions might be temporary until the batteries have been organised, and due time and opportunity given for the officer in command to form an opinion as to the merits and qualifications of his men. The company of East Indian drivers to which reference is made above was abolished in 1866, not for inefficiency or because the men were unsuited to the work, but because a reduction in the artillery force was considered expedient. artillery officers still serving in the Presidency who remember the company speak most highly of it. The men were smart, well-disciplined, and well-conducted. If they had not the dash of European drivers of the Royal Horse Artillery over rough ground, they performed their work as drivers of Field Artillery in as satisfactory a manner as was required of them. The Government of that day evidently appreciated the good work done by them, for when it came to a question of disbanding them on reduction of establishment the most liberal terms as regards pension and gratuities were offered. We would draw attention to two letters in recent issues of the *Madras Mail* from Lieutenant-General McLeod, R. A., who after long experience bears excellent testimony to the good qualities of these men and of their brethren of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps. The records of the driver companies will show that after disbandment a very large proportion of them filled as long as they lived, while those who exist are still filling, respectable and responsible positions in the Madras District Police, the Jail Department, &c., proving, if proof were necessary, that they were soldiers of a good type and excellent physique. If such men were to be found 30 years ago we feel sure that as good a class of men can be found to-day. Careful and diligent recruiting is all that is necessary, and we would remark that the Association is willing to assist Government by means of its own recruiting agents paid from its own funds, in finding the best men that can be had for the money. We would recommend that Government should first sanction a provisional scheme. Then, while the question is being more fully discussed by the authorities, our recruiting agents might be busy enrolling names, so that as soon as the batteries are sanctioned, the number of men available will have been approximately ascertained.

(Signed) HENRY BEAUCHAMP,
Acting President.

Madras, May 17th, 1892.

PRICKLY PEAR AS FODDER IN FAMINE TIME.

A GOVERNMENT resolution has been issued, accompanying a letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, which gives the result of some experiments in feeding cattle on prickly pear. Mr. Cappel says :—

The experiment of feeding pampered milch cattle on the pear was practically a failure. Their milking qualities could not be kept up, and the experiment involved so much cruelty to the animals that, after ascertaining that it could not be persisted in without serious damage to them, it was given up. The animals, however, ate enough of the pear to prove that they could be kept alive on it.

As regards ordinary cattle, it has been shown that with a little trouble they can be got to eat it freely and thrive on the diet. Three young animals were kept on 15 lbs. of pear each, mixed with a little salt and bran, and with 4 lbs. of hay per diem, for one month. At the end of that time they were in good condition and had gained in weight. The pear consumed by these three animals could have been easily prepared by a woman or even by a child ; the value of the hay would be about one rupee per month for each, and 8 to 10 annas would cover the value of the rest of the food. The Chief of Ichalkaranji has also tried feeding cattle on prickly pear with success ; his animals ate 18 lbs. per day. He found that buffaloes were less difficult to feed with it than oxen, and this was noticed here also.

THE BURMA PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

THE correspondence on the new provincial contracts is published in the *Burma Gazette*. A few points may be added to the particulars already wired. The Government of India say that the time has not yet come for extending the provincial system to Upper Burma. By the new contract the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway is made provincial, conditions being laid down that any excess of net profit over ten lakhs shall be divided equally between the Imperial and Provincial Government. Fishery receipts cease to be wholly provincial, and are divided between the Imperial and Provincial Funds, as are the bulk of the receipts under land revenue, that is, in the proportion of three to one instead of the present proportion of two to one. The whole of the land revenue charges are made provincial instead of being divided. All inter-provincial adjustments are stopped, except when a considerable charge of an exceptional nature, which ought ordinarily to be borne by one province, is paid in another, when the adjustment will be specially dealt with. The new contract figures proposed by the Government of India were for Land Revenue ; 149 lakhs revenue, and 20 expenditure, against 115 and 18 respectively in the last contract ; Excise Revenue, 37 lakhs against 22 in the last contract ; Forest Revenue, 15 lakhs against 6 ; Police Expenditure, 28 lakhs against 25 lakhs ; Education Expenditure, Rs. 3,09,000 against Rs. 3,71,000 in the last contract ; net Railway Revenue, 10 lakhs against 9 ; interest on railway debt, 8 lakhs against 11.

These figures and others are examined in detail by Sir A. Mackenzie, and a strong case seems to be made out against many of them. He is especially strong in criticising the proposed figures for works in Lower Burma. The figures of the Government of India, he says, would reduce public works to an utterly inadequate figure. Considering the large surplus accruing from Lower Burma to the imperial revenue, the province is entitled, he submits, to liberal treatment. It is, in respect of communications and public buildings, far worse off than most other provinces with which he is acquainted. With an area of 89,351 square miles the province has 906 miles of metalled roads. The amount of work required to open up the country is enormous, and it is clear that hitherto, in many districts, the people have had no return for their contributions to Government beyond the bare provision of law courts and the maintenance of law and order. There are many necessary reclamation and other works which have been held in abeyance only for want of funds. For instance, the Gyaing-Attaran scheme, the continuation of the Kyaikt-Sittang Canal and various embankments. The land revenue figures, he believes, are fixed at an unduly high figure. He does not expect the same rapid extension of cultivation as in past years. Finally, he urges that even if his figures are taken by the Government of India the province will still contribute to the Imperial revenue a sum that will cover nearly, if not entirely, the whole net deficit in Upper Burma, including the military charges. Finally, the Government of India have increased the proposed adjusting figure from 37 lakhs to 41, Sir A. Mackenzie having asked for 47. The local administration is not entitled to assistance from the Imperial Revenue to meet future increases of expenditure or decreases of revenue, of whatever nature, classified under provincial heads.—*Pioneer*.

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THE LUSHAI OPERATIONS.

DEMAGIRI, 21st May.—Mr. Sneyd Hutchinson, with a guard of the Frontier Police, escorting the prisoners captured by the Burma column, arrived here to-day on his way down to Chittagong. The prisoners are the Chief Nikwen, more commonly known here as Nikoala, and three head men of Lenkam. Their eventual destination is Cachar, where they will be dealt with. It is rumoured here that 100 men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry will garrison this place during the rains, and that another 200 of the same regiment will be kept at Rangamutti. All the men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry forming the garrison of Lungsin have been relieved by a party of Frontier Police, and came in here to-day. The greater portion are looking ill.

The rain, which has kept off for over a week, came down again to-day in a smart shower, and has greatly cooled the place.

FORT AIJAL, 21st May—Bungteya's Village, 18th May.—A practical junction of the columns operating from Aijal and Fort White respectively was effected on the 7th, when the latter burnt the village of Tlongbuta, 20 miles south of Bungteya. The same day the latter village was captured by the Aijal column. Since the capture of Bungteya the same policy has been pursued as at Poi Boi. The force has already halted for eleven days, and arrangements have been made for a prolonged halt if it be found necessary. On the 8th a reconnoitring party came across the enemy near the Tarini stream, driving them off with a loss of one killed and one wounded. Reconnoitring and paddy-collecting parties have been out daily. On the night of the 11th Captain Loch, with 100 Military Police, surprised the village of Chelya, east of Bungteya, consisting of 100 houses under Lulbura's half-brother. The force occupied the village that night, and brought in the head men the next day to the Political Officer. The Lushais seeing that our stay at Bungteya could be indefinitely prolonged, have apparently completely given in. Maite was the first to come in to the Political Officer. Subsequently Mr. McCabe has been successful in getting possession of the two young Poi Boi Rajas, and their grandmother, the Rani of Saitol. The head men of Bungteya have also surrendered themselves, among them being an influential Mantri and the right-hand man of Lalbura. The total submission of all the villages concerned in the late rising and raid is now only a matter of time. Evidence of the complicity of the village of Bungteya in the Buranchera raid has been found in the village itself. Ample supplies of paddy are in hand, and a large amount has been husked. This will be carried to Fort Lalbura by Lushais, to stock the post at that place, when the column returns to Aijal.

No rain has fallen since the 13th, and the health of the troops is excellent.—*Pioneer*.

MARRIAGE OF THE HON. MILDRED STURT.

ON Saturday, April 30, the marriage between Viscount Chelsea, eldest son of the Lord Privy Seal, with the Hon. Mildred Sturt, daughter of Lord Alington, was solemnised in Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street. Admission to the church was by invitation or ticket, and the doors were thrown open at half-past twelve o'clock, so that all crowding was avoided. The large concourse of people who assembled outside were also admirably controlled by the police, who kept the approaches clear for the bridal party. The chancel of the spacious building was adorned with a number of tall palms, flowering bamboos, and a variety of white flowers. The invited guests began to assemble at two o'clock, the relations and intimate personal friends being shown to their seats by the Hon. Humphrey Sturt. The bridesmaids, who were among the early arrivals, were the Hon. Mabel Sturt, the bride's sister ; the Ladies Emily and Sophie Cadogan, sisters of the bridegroom ; Miss Diana Sturt, niece of the bride ; Lady Violet Ashley, sister of the Earl of Shaftesbury ; Lady Rosaline Bingham, daughter of the Earl of Lucan ; Lady Anne Lambton, sister of the Earl of Durham ; Lady Edith Ward, daughter of Georgina Countess of Dudley ; and Miss Bulkeley. Their dresses were of soft white silk, veiled with fine embroidered muslin ; the bodices were finished with full pelerines entirely of embroidery, and deep white satin sashes terminating at the back with bows and long ends. Their hats of pure white chip had brims of open embroidery and were trimmed with white ostrich tips and satin choux. Lord Chelsea presented each with a pearl bracelet of simple design, and a bouquet of Gloire de Dijon roses and maidenhair. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother the Hon. Gerald Cadogan as best man. The bride entered the church at half-past two o'clock on the arm of her father, and was met by the clergy and choir, who led the way to the chancel steps singing "O Jesu, I have promised." The bride was attired in a dress of white satin duchesse, made in the Empire style, and embroidered in silver all round the skirts and train, and on the waistcoat. Above the latter was a deep frill of Brussels lace, which fell from a collar of silver embroidery. A narrow wreath of orange blossoms was becomingly arranged in the hair, and covered by a tulle veil ; and the birde's jewels comprised the diamond entwined circle brooch presented to her by the Prince and Princess of Wales ; a diamond pendant and diamond and ruby lover's knot brooch, gifts from the bridegroom ; and the moonstone and diamond heart brooch given to her by her sister, the Hon. Mabel Sturt. Her bouquet of lilies of the valley was the gift of a few flower-girls of Westminster, in whose welfare the bride takes a warm interest, and who witnessed the ceremony from the gallery. The Rev. Reginald Wynter, M.A., officiated, assisted by Prebendary Eyton, M.A., Sub-Almoner to the Queen, and Rector of Holy Trinity. Lord Alington gave his daughter away. While the register was being signed Mendelssohn's anthem. "He watching over Israel, slumbers not, nor sleeps," was beautifully sung by the choir. Lord and Lady Alington afterwards welcomed the wedding party at Alington House, South Audley-street. As the bride and bridegroom entered, the Meister Orchestra struck up Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and afterwards performed an excellent programme of music. The house was adorned with palms, flowering bamboos, and flowers in great profusion. Refreshments were served at a stand-up buffet in the dining-room, in the centre being the highly-decorated wedding cake, about five feet in height. The guests were very numerous. Between four and five o'clock Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea took their departure for Crichel, Lord Alington's seat, near Wimborne, Dorset, where they will spend the early days of the honeymoon. The bride went away in a travelling costume of dove-coloured crepon trimmed with white satin, mantle of velvet of the same colour with gilet of Irish point, and hat of dove-coloured felt with ostrich feathers and bows of white satin ribbon. The wedding presents, about 400 in number, were displayed in the ball-room and adjoining apartments. The Prince and Princess of Wales presented the bride with a diamond brooch, and the bridegroom with a pair of china vases mounted in ormolu, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife's gift was a handsome tortoiseshell and silver timepiece.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

THE Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says :—Prince Bismarck's Hamburg organ refers to a telegram sent some days ago, in which I pointed out that Prince Bismarck's dismissal was caused chiefly by a great divergence of opinion between him and the Emperor upon the social question. Prince Bismarck now denies that the Emperor had refused to do anything which might bring about a conflict, and says that nobody had ever suggested to him such a thing. The Hamburg organ and the statesman who inspires it forget an important fact. In the winter of 1889 the Government brought in an Anti-Socialist Bill even more stringent than that which had been in force up to that time. The Bill proposed, should it be found necessary, to expatriate Socialists, even if they were German subjects. This proposal was objected to by almost all the parties, and it will be admitted that if this Bill had become law the Social Democrats would have been greatly and unnecessarily provoked and excited. The Emperor preferred to drop the whole Bill, which the Chancellor insisted upon its most stringent clauses. The Hamburg organ of Prince Bismarck says that the fact that no disturbances had at that time broken out was no proof that they might not come in the future. The situation, it says, a few months before the outbreak of the revolutions in 1830 and 1848 looked much less threatening than at the beginning of 1890. The *Nachrichden* continues :—"In the two years during which no domestic conflicts have taken place in Germany, much has happened which Prince Bismarck, with his calculations of the future, did not foresee. We refer to the soothing manner in which all those who were formerly active as enemies of the State—the Social Democrats, the Centre party, the Poles, the French in Alsace, and finally the Guelphs—have been treated. As regards the concessions made to these elements, Prince Bismarck was certainly not capable of looking into the future, and we scarcely believe that it will be found possible to reconcile even one of the above-mentioned parties by concessions." It may be seen from the above that Prince Bismarck not only in the social question, but also on all other domestic questions had the very contrary opinion to the Emperor. The latter pursues a policy of reconciliation ; the former advocated rigid suppression. It will now be understood why the Emperor insisted upon parting with his chancellor.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE value of the Gaekwar's moral influence upon his Court and subjects can hardly be exaggerated. "His home life," says Sir William Hunter, "is pure. He does not spend money on costly trifles, and his palaces are furnished like English country houses. Hospitable to strangers and fond of a quiet talk with an English visitor, he appreciates, chief of all, straightforwardness and candour among those by whom he is surrounded. His subjects are proud of him, and the more his Highness resides among his people the more they grow to understand and to like him."

Mr. G. A. Sala mentions in his leading article in "Sala's Journal" that he has been the art critic of a great London newspaper now for thirty-four years. Naturally therefore he is up to a thing or two. The novice at press-days, knowing that there is a restaurant at the Royal Academy, might suppose that the critics are allowed to get their lunch there. But not a bit, or a bite of it ! For some inscrutable reason, only known to the Council, the refreshment room is closed on press-day, and the critic who is not ethereal enough to subsist on art alone has to lose time and temper by going out for his lunch. But not so the Old Academical Hand. At luncheon-time on Wednesday G. A. S. might have been seen comfortably ensconced in the architectural Room with his flask and box of sandwiches. It is believed that this is the only occasion on which the solitude of the room in question is invaded.

Mrs. Ritchie, in her "Chapters from Some Unwritten Memoirs in "Macmillan" for May, says that in her young days she used to go to Sir Edwin Landseer's beautiful villa in St. John's-wood, and she tells the following story about one of the artist's dogs :—Among his many stories I remember his once telling us an anecdote of one of his dogs he was in the habit of taking out at the end of his work. The dog used to wait patiently all day long while Sir Edwin was painting, but he used to come and lie down at his feet and look up in his face towards five o'clock ; and on one occasion, finding his hints disregarded, trotted into the hall and came back with the painter's hat, which he laid on the floor before him.

Senor Castelar, with whom Lord Rosebery had an interview before leaving Madrid, is one of the most eloquent public men in Europe. He has occupied the position of Minister in the Spanish Government several times, and during the trouble in the Biscayan provinces constituted himself a sort of dictator, but afterwards had to withdraw. Senor Castelar is a ready writer on historical and political subjects. The article on Columbus in this month's *Century* is from his pen.

Although just at the present moment Mr. Francis Adams is, thanks to his articles on Austraia in the "Fortnightly Review," the best-abused man at the Antipodes, Australians in Europe will perhaps be sorry to hear that a few months ago his health broke down completely, and that he had to hurry away for Mentone. The rumours of his death, however, which seem in some shape or other to have reached Australia, are incorrect. He is distinctly better, and hopes to return to London in the summer. At present he is staying at Cannes, where he has just corrected the proofs of an article on "Some Recent Novels," which will appear in the May *Fortnightly*.

A story of the late Frank Buckland is told in an article on snakes in the new *Quarterly*. He had driven to Paddington station to receive a small hamper containing live specimens of the *Coronella* snake, just after its discovery in this country. The hamper was tied on behind his carriage, and some thieves cut the cords and stole it. Great as was Mr. Buckland's annoyance it was probably exceeded by that of the thieves.

Let no one say that the titled aristocracy have nothing to do in London at this season of the year. They are getting up a horse-show, and among the exhibitors are the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Braye, Lady Brooke, Lady Edward Churchill, the Countess of Dudley, Sir J. D. Poynder, and Sir Humphrey de Stratford ; and the appointed judges of these hunters, which are trained exclusively for the toiling millions of the country, are the Earl Harrington, Earl Lonsdale, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Earl Shrewsbury, Lord Northfield, and Colonel Allen Maclean.

"London's sternest critic, and many say her best." Thus speaks the *Players* of William Archer, a sketch of whom appears in this week's number. Mr. Archer is a Scot, born in Perth in 1856, but when six months old he was taken to Norway, where his father was British Consul, and many offshoots of the Clan Archer still dwell in the land of the midnight sun. This is how it is that Mr. Archer is a master of Scandinavian tongues and explains how he came to discover Ibsen.

Mr. Archer was educated in Edinburgh, and of his after career, the "Players" says :—

"He took to literature as a duck takes to water, and was early attached to the "Edinburgh Evening News" ; but having mastered the technical part of his craft, after the manner of patriotic Scots he came to England to make his fortune. A dozen, or it may be more, years ago he joined the "London Figaro". As he did not wholly approve of Mr. Irving, it seemed to him the simplest thing in the world to say so in print. But the public, overawed by his audacity, have ever since spoken of his courage with bated breadth. The rest every man knows. For many years William Archer in "The World" has been the scourge of evil-doers and some others. He has been called 'pitilessly intellectual,' and the term well describes him. No critic of the stage is so impartial, so unswayed by any consideration but the administration of justice. He sets down naught in malice and naught extenuates. He knows few actors, and fewer actresses, and he writes from outside all rings."

Those who read Mr. Archer's clear and careful English resent his severity ; but those who talk to him are charmed with his gentleness, we are told.

Mr. Charles Edward Flower, who died suddenly at Warwick, is the Stratford-upon-Avon brewer whose enthusiasm for Shakespeare and all his works led him to spend something like £30,000 in erecting the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre and beautifying the grounds. Mr. Flower's liberality when any development of the Shakespearean traditions of Stratford-on-Avon was concerned knew no limits. It was under his directions that the annual production of some of the great dramatist's plays was made every year in the week which included the poet's birthday, and it was Mr. Flower's ambition not only that the majority of our best actors should tread the boards at Stratford, but that all the actable plays of Shakespeare should be produced there in turn. The latest of these was "Timon of Athens," which was played by Mr. Benson's company a month ago.

The home of Mr. J. C. Hook, R. A., is at Silverbeck, Churt, Surrey. After his return from Italy at the end of forties (so he told a *Surrey Times'* representative the other day) he lived a while in London, but what he saw while at a picnic of the Etching Club to Hambledon decided him to quite the dust and turmoil of the metropolis and settle in the country. His first Surrey home was at Witley, on the hill overlooking the weald. But Witley soon lost its seclusion, and in 1886 Mr. Hook migrated to Churt, and there he has remained ever since. About the Hambledon picnic Mr. Hook has a story to tell. "We were a very jolly party—Millais and Holman Hunt and others were there. We were in high holiday spirits, and when in Godalwing we caught sight of a countryman's yellow waistcoat in one of the shops. We were not content till we had bought it. Then the next thing was to make Creswick wear it at lunch, and this we did. He wore it until we laughed so much over the business that for the sake of peace and quietness he was allowed to doff it. Then we tossed for it and I won it and have kept it ever since. It has been very serviceable as a wedding garment in pictures of village life."

The House of Lords declares that the late Earl Stamford's black family is not legitimate. They thus get rid of the bogey of a semi-Kaffir peer. Earl Stamford had made this marriage in South Africa before he inherited the title. His house was a wigwam of corrugated iron at Wynburg, near Cape Town, and there he buried himself for many years, paying occasional visits to a bungalow on the seashore at Meozenberg. Visitors got a cold welcome from the earl, who informed them that he wasn't a money-lender and didn't want their society. The successful claimant is a middle-aged man of forty, who has been a professor of classics and philosophy at Codrington College, Barbadoes. The title is an empty one, for the great Stamford estates in seven counties are held by the widow of the seventh earl, and pass on her death to Mrs. Arthur Duncombe and Lady Lambert.

The children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught did not accompany their parents on their departure from Costebelle. They remained at the Hotel d' Albion, and returned to England with the Queen. The Queen is exceedingly fond of them. They were under her charge for such a long time while the Duke and Duchess were at Bombay that she became quite as much attached to them as she is to the children of Princess Beatrice. Moreover, they are very charming children, bright, lively, amiable, and not spoilt in any way. They have been very carefully brought up by the Duchess, who has many of the instincts of a German hausfrau, and holds that to bring her children up well is the highest duty of woman. Princess Beatrice, the little girl who was so named in honor of Ireland promises to be pretty.

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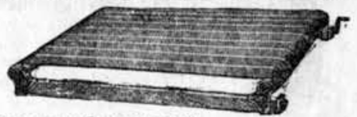

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A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

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COD LIVER EXTRACT

in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.

One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

Sold by all chemists

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Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar.
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.

Rimmel's Lavender Water,
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Most Cooling and Reviving.

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
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Are the best remedy.
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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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Awarded various Medals
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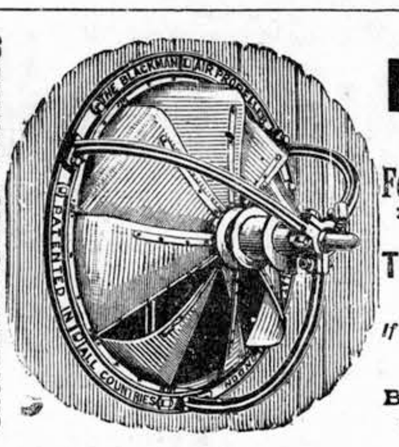

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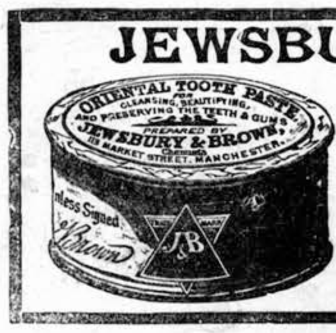
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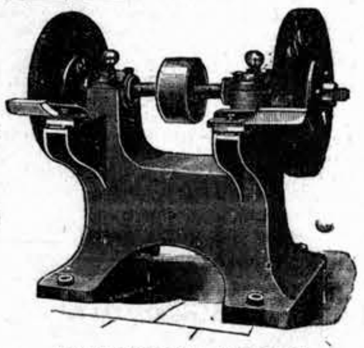
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